EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,889—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS *THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.*

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	13500
22nd "	†ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	13900
29th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
10th "	MOLDAVIA	12000	.....	...
12th "	MALOJA	12000	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	13500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	13000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,900 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8		
To London	„ 627 or „ 523	„ 940-8 or „ 792		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1913.	Leave Karachi, 1913.
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5569	15 „	.....
City of Adana	5594	.....	18 „
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 „
City of Marseilles	8810	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lucknow	6875	15 „	14 „
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 „
†City of Agra	4803	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 „	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 „
City of York	7810	.....	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9010	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay, for PASSENGERS ONLY.

† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	967	452	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE, except "B" class.

One Piece of Baggage not to exceed 80 lbs. Free Passage by S. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E. Gates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Friday 28th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 3rd Mar.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 6th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Gola", 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura", 3,139 tons, on Thursday, 27th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th March.
†Palamcotta	3413	„ 20th „
†Lindula	3353	„ 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	„ 17th „

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

27th February, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1 st Mar. 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Semiramis	3499	P. Pavisich	16th April „
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneker	6th March.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lava	28th March
Austria	7533	D. Cosulich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. „ 903 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.. „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. „ 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. „ 834 to 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.
RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	5017	N. Giurovich	8th March, 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Payment in Cash.	Payment in 12 months. per month	Payment in 24 months. per month.
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs. 350	Rs. 32	Rs. 18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	„ 550	„ 50	„ 27
Otto Piano	„ 600	„ 54	„ 29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	„ 650	„ 59	„ 32
Gerhard Adam Piano	„ 700	„ 64	„ 35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	„ 750	„ 68	„ 37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	„ 780	„ 71	„ 38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	„ 825	„ 75	„ 41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	„ 950	„ 86	„ 47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	„ 950	„ 86	„ 47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	„ 1,100	„ 99	„ 55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	„ 1,100	„ 99	„ 55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	„ 1,100	„ 99	„ 55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	„ 1,200	„ 109	„ 59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 122	Rs. 66
Steinweg Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
Bluthner Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs. 1,650	Rs. 150	Rs. 81
Schiedmayer Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Steinweg Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Bluthner Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Broadwood Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	„ 2,000	„ 181	„ 98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

EASTER, 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS, PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS, PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS, WOOD EASTER EGGS. } in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order 1/6 (Science from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TEACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Soerabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP— „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND— „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDIT.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Cotgram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000	
do. subscribed.	„	45,00,0000	
		100,000,000 = say	£4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt.		3,500,000 = say	£ 455,0 0
Kouping Taels.			
Reserve Funds..	Rbls.	23,300,0.0 = say	£2,455,000
			£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Aakhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA, THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to

KING, KING and Co., Secretaries, KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE **ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...	£6,551 for 3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	...	16 Lakhs „
Annual Income	...	... 2¼ Crores „
Assets	...	... 9 „ „
Total Payments under Policies	...	...42 „ „

Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910 ... ... 66 Lakhs „

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	...£29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE....	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to

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BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000 OTTOMAN TREASURY BONDS.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, are prepared to receive FREE OF COMMISSION, all subscriptions to the above Treasury Bonds.

L. COMBE, Manager,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

S. S. "CROWN OF CASTILE"

ARRIVED on the 26th instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claims will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 23th February, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st March, 1913, the CALCUTTA MAIL, (via Jabbulpore), will leave Bombay Victoria Terminus at 21-0 instead of 21-15, and arrive Jubbulpore at 16-45 instead of 16-30 as at present.

Timings of other Passenger and Mail Trains have been SLIGHTLY ALTERED as shown in the Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th February, 1913.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1913, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
25th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT
AND
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

VICTOR HUGO'S
Immortal Masterpiece
LES MISERABLES
The Whole of the
FOUR EPOCHS
—NINE PARTS—
From 6 to 8-15 P. M.,
and again
From 9-30 to midnight.

NOTE:—These two complete Exhibitions of the whole of this magnificent film are being given in deference to the wishes of a large number of our visitors, which has caused the suspension of the regular weekly Programme.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A. M. TO 8 P. M., (S. T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH, (including Sunday.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 9-30 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.,
The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists
LEO. JAN AND MISCHEL.
CHERNIAVSKY
have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN BOMBAY,
on the above dates.
THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON MARCH 8TH, is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin & cello.

Boxes from Rs. 10 to 30. Dress Circle, Rs. 3.
Stalls, Rs. 5. Front seats. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls Rs. 4. Back seats. Gallery, Re. 1.
Children half price on SATURDAY ONLY.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
T. E.'S THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.
THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE
CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1913,
AT 9-30 P. M.
PERFORMERS :—
Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.

Reserved Stalls ... ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle ... ,, 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20, & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.
Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
Manager : LEW JAMES.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10
The House where we can all go together.
SPONTANEOUS SUCCESS OF
COMTESSE OLGA,
The youngest Instrumentalist in the World,
SEE HER CONDUCT.
A FULL ORCHESTRA.
SIGNORINA CARMELITA,
BALLET DANCER.
ALEXANDROFF,
Russian Juggler and Balancer.
By Special Request
MISS IRENE BERYL,
The Magnetic Soubrette in New Songs and Dances.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES.
BOMBAY RACES.
BYCULLA CUP
RUN at 5-20. SHOWN at 6-30.
1,000 to 1 this will draw the sporting Fraternity.
Arabian Tragedy. Tin Can Battle, Winning a Widow, Cats Cup Final, How Hubby Got a Rise,
AND OUR "CHRONICLE."
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,
SANDHURST ROAD.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
TO-NIGHT.—FIRST SHOW 7 P. M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (THE EGYPTIAN WIZARD & ILLUSIONIST)
IN
THE INEXHAUSTIBLE SHAWL. | PHAEROE'S SILVER VASE.
THE ARRIVAL OF ASNIE. | THE WINE WONDER.
INVISIBLE SEEDS. | HORTICULTURE (extraordinary).
ASTRALA.
OUR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
THE BULLY AND THE BATH .....(comic).
DEAUVILLE.....(scenic).
ANIMATED GAZETTE.....(or the English Mail).
DEAD SEA FRUIT (DRAMA.)
THE DODGE THAT FAILED (comic).
PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
A BEAUTIFUL PANTOMIME SUBJECT.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK,
A WONDERFUL REPRESENTATION OF THE FAMILIAR STORY.

A fairy tale, as familiar to the homes as a household word, unfolding the adventures of Jack, his triumphant return from the mystic heights of the beanstalk with the giant's ill-gotten treasures. The photography is little short of wonderful.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES :—

1. WAR AND LOVE.....(Fine coloured drama. Intensely pathetic).
2. STATE INDUSTRY.....(Interesting industrial picture).
3. SCIENTIST'S NIGHTMARE.....
4. THE JUGGIN'S FAMILY..... } 3 BRIGHT COMICS.
5. DEPILATORY POWDER.....

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. Tel. No. 1271.

BE SURE
There is but only one Remedy to cure MALARIA
AND THAT IS
Dr. "CARL'S"
AGUE SPECIFIC.
Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
Sold throughout India.

Sole Proprietors :—
M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time
A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
Dr. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

☞ This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

☞ DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scaldy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

☞ DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 6d.

☞ Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

☞ Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

☞ Agents for India: TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CAIBBE JACOBS-BOND.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Re. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes of "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and Well-known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
DENISON & Co.,
THUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old MacTaggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD McTAGGART & Co.,
Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25 Marine Lines, Bombay.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure.
Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Re. 6.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, book and hatstands, Persian carpets, baba gharry, iron safes, and phonographs with records, etc.

Under instructions from J. Saunders Slater, Esq., the Official Trustee of the Trust of Manekbai, wife of Sursing Mathuradas, the effects such as house-hold furniture, iron and brass old cots, cupboards, chairs, tables and teapoys and copying press, &c.

At 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.

By order of Mr. Canjee Allarukhia, Executor of the late Mr. Versee Laljee.—

1 C. spring steel rubber-tyred vis-a-vis (almost new.)
1 bay Arab horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, Billard Table, a set of Blackwood Dining Room Chairs, Sheraton Pattern, Lady's English Buggy, etc.

The property of E. B. Raiker, Esq., and one other gentleman.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th March next, at the "Old Court," Parsi Road, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 800 full-pressed Bales of damaged Cotton.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 800 full-pressed bales of high class staple cotton of Rajputana and Nanded, etc., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 500 full-pressed Bales of high class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th February 1913, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Grant Buildings, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.—

About 500 full-pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water, belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha, specially selected and purchased by their own representatives.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S.T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street No. 795 (1-2), Case o 22 Girgaum Road.

AUCTION SALE of about 750 Full-Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 750 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton of Central Provinces, and Berars, etc., belonging to Messrs. Breul and Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansions", Co-operage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chair, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet toned cottage piano, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of T. H. Worgan, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works, Secretariat, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, at 11 a.m., (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The well-known bungalow at Mahableshwar, known as "Bell View," containing 4 acres and 28 gunthas of land. The bungalow is substantially built, oil-painted and has corrugated-iron roof, with verandah all round.

Accommodation :—Two drawing-rooms, one dining-room, 7 bedrooms, with bath rooms, kitchen, coach houses, stables and servants' quarters.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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WANTED.—The following Men are required for outstation :—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DE ZILWA—O'BRIEN.—On the 17th February, at St. Patrick's Church, Karachi, by the Rev. S. O'Brien, O.S.F.C., William Gilbert de Zilwa, eldest son of Forrest G. de Zilwa, of Ceylon, to Gertrude O'Brien, youngest daughter of the late Major T. O'Brien, Supply and Transport.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
European Defence Association, First General Meeting, Messrs. Wallace and Company's Board Room, 3, Wallace-street, 6 p.m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Morea" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...	*	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*	*
do do for Madras... ...	*	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Namur .....T. Lane
Corr. Marched
Aria.....Il Pirata .....Bellini
{a Gavotte (Bell
Solo) .....The Chimes .....Hume
b Idyll.....Softly Unawares.....Lincke
Selection .....The Yeoman of the Guard .....Sullivan
Valse .....Wiener Frauen .....Lehar
Selection .....The Mikado.....Sullivan
Galop .....Akrobaten .....Zikoff

ARTICLED CLERKS' EXAMINATION.—An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th, Wednesday 12th, and Thursday 13th days of March. The examiners are Messrs. J. E. Modi, Master in Equity, H. Campbell, Acting Clerk of the Crown and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Solicitor.

MISSING BOX.—Gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 959 were mysteriously removed from a goldsmith's shop at Masjid-bunder. The ornaments were kept in a box and the owner, Devaraj Khairaji, a cotton merchant, left the box in the front of the shop while he put on his shoes. On his looking for it, a minute or two later, it was missing.

BOAT CAPSIZES.—Four firemen on board the steamship "Bankura," and three khalasies and a tindal met with an accident on Tuesday. They were in a tony when it went up against a prow, and was capsized, all the men except one still missing, being saved by boarding the prow.

BURGLARY.—A burglary was committed in the shop of Khimji Durgashanker, a cloth merchant at Ganesh Wadi, on Tuesday night. The thieves broke open the shop and made away with cash and currency-notes of the value of Rs. 652.

POCKET PICKED OF PEARLS.—An Arab pearl dealer named Alsdin Allmahomed was, on Tuesday night, deprived of pearls valued at Rs. 490, while going along Sheik Memon-street. The pearls were entrusted to him by Hussein Haji Ahmed of Parel-road, and he kept them in his pocket.

BANK OF INDIA MEETING.

Last evening the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India Limited was held in their office in Oriental Buildings. The Hon. Sir Sassoon David was in the chair.

The following report was unanimously adopted in the meeting. The net profit, including Rs. 1,41,621-7-8 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 5,63,627-14-8. An ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1912 which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000-0-0; The directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1912 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,50,000-0-0; to place to reserve fund (increasing that fund to five lacs) Rs. 2,00,000-0-0; to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the bank's staff Rs. 9,000-0-0; To carry forward to the next account Rs. 54,627 14 8; thus making aitotal of Rs. 5,63,627-14-8 The appointment of Mr. R. J. Tata in place of Mr. R. D. Tata (resigned) was sanctioned and the Hon. Sir Sassoon David (Bart) and Mr. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Bart., were reelected Directors.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

GOVERNMENT AND CULTIVATORS.

The case came up for hearing in the High Court to-day, in which Sadashiv Abaji Bhat and others, of Mangava taluka, sued the Secretary of State for India for the revocation of an order of the Settlement Department, which declared that Gaothan land was not the tenure and not exempted from payment of land revenue. They also said that the lower Court should have seen that non-payment of assessment was an incident of the Gaothan tenure. The lower Court should have held that the plaintiffs' enjoyment of Pardi lands gave them a title to exemption under sec. 36, clause 1, of Reg. 17 of 1827; that Government had no power to direct survey settlement of Pardi lands in Mangaon taluka, before the passing of the Land Revenue Code; that long possession and enjoyment by the plaintiffs themselves gave them a right to claim exemption from payment of land revenue.

The Secretary of State made some cross objections against the decision of the Joint Judge of Thana. The Government said that the lower Court had erred in holding that the plaintiffs had had enjoyment of certain lands for more than thirty years prior to 1863. The lower Court had erred in holding that the plaintiffs had proved their case, simply because their evidence, such as it was, was uncontradicted. There was no reliable evidence to prove the plaintiffs' enjoyment of the lands for the statutory period. The evidence adduced by the plaintiffs was not sufficient to shift the onus of proof, or to establish the plaintiffs' allegation of enjoyment.

When the case first came on appeal before the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Knight remanded it for the determination of the sort of tenure and other details.

The Judge at Thana held that the plaintiffs had not shown that the lands were held under any particular or known tenure recognised by the custom of the country nor had they shown that exemption from payment or assessment was an incident of the tenure on which the lands were held.

The appeal finally came on before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who, after hearing the Advocate-General, Mr. Strangman, with Messrs. W. B. Prodhan and J. R. Dhurandhar for the Government, and Mr. M. V. Bhatt for the plaintiff-appellants, confirmed the decree of the lower Court, and the appeal of the villagers failed. Their Lordships, in addition, upheld the cross objections of the Government, and granted costs to Government.

The plaintiff-appellants had asked for Rs. 7 as interest payable to them on account of an excess sum charged against them for assessment. The Government said that the refund of the excess assessment had been made to the plaintiffs as a matter of grace and not as a matter of right.

Their Lordships did not allow the interest of Rs. 7 but no order as to costs was made. A large number of villagers were present in the Court and went away looking crestfallen.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF CRIME.

On the 19th of October, one Horant O'dian complained to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, against Manilal Mohunlal of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery, valued at Rs. 11,000, which Manilal Mohunlal was alleged to have taken on approval from Goredhandas Keshowlal, and dishonestly played with Sanalal L. Banker. Later, Sanalal and Goredhandas Keshowlal were prosecuted under section 214, I.P.C., for agreeing to restore to Goredhandas Keshowlal jewellery to the value of 11,000 rupees (those taken by Manilal,) in consideration of Goredhandas Keshovlal concealing the facts, and precluding Manilal from punishment.

The cases against Sanalal and Goredhandas were postponed until the conclusion of the case against Naginlal. The latter was eventually acquitted.

On this account an application was made to the High Court yesterday, that the charges against Sanalal and Goredhandas be quashed.

Messrs. Inverarity, Vellaker and M. K. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Dayabhai Tayebji and Co., appeared for the appellant in the first appeal; and Messrs. Taliyerkhan and Mr. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsedji Heeralal, appeared for the second appellant; The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Government pleader argued that because one accused was acquitted of an offence it did not follow that two others charged with a secondary offence in regard to the first, should be acquitted.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, admitted difficulties in the case. They had not found any evidence, which vitiated the order of the Magistrate and ordered the cases against Sanalal and Goredhandas to go on.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Mr. Motilal T. Dalal, a pleader, practising in Bombay, filed a complaint before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging Mr. Manilal Itcharam, printer, publisher and editor of the an Anglo-Gujarati weekly named the "Gujarati," with defamation. It was alleged that in the issue of the 5th January, a letter from a correspondent appeared in that paper, making references to the performance of penance by the complainant as a reparation for having had dinner at an Aryan Brotherhood meeting. The letter appeared under the heading: "The Penance of a Self-constituted Leader of the Arya Samaj." It was also stated in that letter that the complainant had performed the penance with a "dumb mouth"—meaning, "submissively or unresistingly"—and that the complainant did it "after writing page after page against penance in his Arya Samajic organ." Opportunity had been given to the defendant to tender an apology but he had refused.

Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Mangaldas, of Mirza and Mangaldas, solicitors, represented the defendant.

On the case being called, it was said that the parties had come to an understanding by which the defendant had agreed to publish an expression of regret in the next issue of the paper. The case was compounded.

VAGRANTS CASE.

Rao Bahadur Chuntilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted C. R. Head, a European, who was charged with cheating, by Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The accused was one of the vagrants ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse by the same Magistrate on Monday last.

In this case the facts alleged were that he went on the 23rd inst. to the Hotel Majestic and ordered a drink. He was presented with a bill for Re. 1-8. He tore up the chit saying he had no money with him, and made at the hotel people believe that he was employed the Alexendra Cinematograph. On enquiry, his statement was found to be untru.

His Worship convicted and sentenced him to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION.

New Bycu'la High School.

Last evening, Lord Sydenham performed the dedication ceremony of the New Byculla Scottish High School of the Scottish Education Society in the New Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust. There was a large gathering of European ladies and gentlemen, most of whom were seated on a gallery. Lord Sydenham, who arrived at 5-30, was supported on the dais by the Hon. Mr. Patini, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. Cadell, Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Scott, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. Macphail, Mr. F. J. Page, Mr. Kernon, Mr. Price, Mr. Aston, Rev. Mr Grey, Mr. Taylor, Rev. Cameron and others.

His Excellency the Governor having taken his seat, a psalm was sung by the children. The Rev. Mr. Grey then offered a dedicatory prayer.

The Rev. J. Cameron then read a report of which the following are extracts:—

"The Bombay Scottish Education Society was founded in the year 1866. It was the intention of the Society to supplement and not to rival the efforts which the Church of England were then making to extent facilities for European education in Bombay. The Committee are happy to think that the original intentions of the Society have been kept in view in the management of their schools and that the harmonious co-operation between the members of the Scottish and the other Protestant churches has never been interrupted. At the present time representatives of all the Protestant denominations are included in the Committee of Management." Mr. Cameron gave a history of the growth of the schools and went on to say "The John Connon School has flourished, until, now although it holds 150 pupils the Society is faced with the difficult problem of its extention. This is a problem to which the Committee will have to turn their attention as soon as the new Byculla school is opened and working. In the period since the Fort school was built, however, the population of Byculla has, for various reasons, including the visitation of plague, decreased; and a few year ago the Society seriously thought of giving up their work at Byculla altogether, and of confining their energies to their schools at Colaba and in the Fort. But at the time the diminution of the number of pupils at the Byculla school became serious, the Improvement Trust began to open up their Agripada Estates; and the prospect of the creation of a new residential suburb determined the Committee to seek a new and a more suitable site for their Byculla school. It would not have been possible for the Society to carry out their intention so speedily as they have done, without the direct help of the Government of Bombay and without the assistance of the Improvement Trust. When the Committee asked Governments for permission to sell the old school and to use the proceeds for the erection of a new building, the Government of Bombay, in order to facilitate the scheme, agreed to take over the old building and site. The Improvement Trust at the same time gave the Committee every encouragement and helped them both with advice in the selection of a site and still more effectually by lending them the services of the Trust's architect, Mr. F. G. B. Hawkins. Believing that the impressions of their school-building which the scholars will take away are not the least valuable of their early lessons, the Committee were very desirous of providing a building which should serve not only as a place of instruction but as a model of architectural grace and taste; and the Committee are greatly indebted to Mr. Hawkins both for the trouble which he has taken in supervising the construction of the building and still more for the attractive design which he was so kind as to prepare. The simplicity of the style has been pleasingly relieved, as we here see by suggestions of Scottish architecture, which have given the school a distinctly national character, and which remind some of us here to-day of the grammar schools and academies of our native land.

The moderate cost, about Rs. 85,000 altogether, which the building, apart from the furniture, is to be completed, is another reason which the Committee have for being grateful to Mr. Hawkins and for commending his work to the public. The Committee's only desire is to do the best they can for the children of this large district of the city. They have every confidence in the willingness and the ability of Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Pearson and the other members of the teaching staff, and they have therfore had confidence in inviting His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to visit the school before he leaves this Presidency and to unveil the tablet which has been erected for the double purpose of commemorating His Excellency's visit here to-day and of recording the dedication of the school to the welfare of the children and to the glory of God.

Mr. Robert Taylor then asked His Excellency to dedicate the school and said:—"I have now the pleasure of inviting Your Excellency to dedicate this school to the perpetual use of the European children of Bombay, by unveiling the stone which we have erected in the vestibule. We hope that this latest Scottish Grammar School built far away from Scotland indeed, but in a great city of the Great Empire of which Scotland is a part, will prove a useful link between India and the Home-land in the minds of all the children educated within its wal's. I now ask Your Excellecy to unveil the stone."

LORD SYDENHAM'S ADDRESS.

His Excellecy the Governor then delivered the following address :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—More than two years have passed since I had the pleasure of being present at the presentation of prizes by my wife to the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. I was then told that it was proposed to move the old Byculla School and I promised that Government would assist. We have met to-day to inaugurate the movement carried out with the help of Government and the co-operation of the Improvement Trust. The Byculla Institution, which is now to be given up to Government, has had a long and honourable record. For thirty-two years, as we have been told, Mr. James Macdonald presided over the Society's School endearing himself to his pupils, leaving a deep impress upon their characters, and building up a reputation which the citizens of Bombay will always cherish. It was the success of Mr. Macdonald's labour of love which gave distinction and prestige to the efforts of the Scottish Education Society and led it onwards with increasing usefulness to the European community. This new School marks a fresh and a hopeful step in its advance, while the John Connon School has proved so successful under Mr. Wilkinson, that a considerable extension is already required.

When I last addressed the Society, I said something about the success of Scottish undertakings which I have noted in many parts of the world. Volumes might easily be written describing the influence exerted by Scotsmen in building up the British Empire, and an interesting study might be made of the causes which have produced, in a little bleak land of mountain and heather, types of character which endure, methods of business which create prosperity, and a system of education which, in some aspects, has never been surpassed. Did the not too hospitable climate and somewhat rigorous conditions produce the sturdy and level-headed men and women who demanded education of a somewhat special kind? Or did some genius invent the education which inspired the best characteristics of the Scottish people? I will not attempt an answer, and I only hope that the increasing luxury of the age will not militate against those characteristics in the future, and that the general levelling up—or down—which increasing facilities of communication and political tendencies are evidently promoting will leave unspoiled the types which we admire..

What most impresses me, coming here to-day and knowing what the Scottish Education Society has done, is the power of good influences. From a little northern land thousands of miles away there came, in the persons of Mr. James Macdonald and of those who have made the Society what it is, something that cannot well be defined—something built up by traditions and environment stretching far back into the past, something invigorating. It is as if the scent of the heather and the pines had been wafted across the distance to make itself permanently felt amid the dust and smoke of Bombay.

There is no country where good influences are so much needed and so powerful as in India at the present time. Many of the boys and girls, educated in these schools in accordance with the best traditions of Scotland, are destined to pass their lives in India. I do not know whether a George Buchanan, a John Knox, or a Sir Walter Scott will arise from among them, and I am not quite sure that a John Knox would be a grateful personality to the Indian people. But I am certain that the training here given will help to mould the characters of the children and to fit them to be, in their after-lives, worthy exponents of the true and good. In India we have set up a vast system of education from which religious teaching is excluded so far as the State is concerned. This was necessitated by our "settled policy" of not giving the slightest pretext for allegations that we desired to interfere with the ancient religions which we found; but the result has not been happy and all thoughtful Indians now realize as we do that something more is needed. Purely secular education of Western type imparted on Indian soil has not proved adequate to the building up of character, and by weakening the discipline of the home and the reverence for authority, has tended to enfeeble the checks which existed before it was introduced. In Western countries, precisely the same symptoms are now becoming apparent wherever education is rigidly secular, and no attempt is made to inspire high ideals of life and character.

"Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellowmen sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and heaven securely."

These homely lines contain precepts which we must all strive to follow but which apply with special force to those of us who live and work in India. No one can escape the responsibilities attaching to the influences—for good or for evil—which he must shed around him; but upon those who dwell among sensitive and keenly observant Eastern peoples, the responsibilities lie with special weight.

For that reason such schools as these are infinitely important. Every child who has become imbued with a sense of duty to God and to humanity may become a centre of good influence far-reaching in India. A vicious, unscrupulous, intolerant or churlish Briton is a public danger.

I hope all you children who are being brought up here will learn perfectly to realize the responsibilities which must fall upon you and the great good that you may do in this ancient land. Upon this the happiness of your lives will depend, for believe me, life is only worth living when we strive to use it, so as to make the world better and to help those around us. "Every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully," wrote R. L. Stevenson, "has left a hopeful impulse behind it, and bettered the traditions of mankind." I earnestly hope that this is the part that you will play when the time comes for you to enter upon the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood. If you take with you the best Scottish traditions of duty to God and your neighbour, and of thoroughness in all you undertake, you will succeed in the best sense.

I cordially agree with the remark that the appearance of a school-building is not the least important factor in the impressions formed upon the youthful mind, and I much wish that in all our Government schools in India, we were able to act upon this principle. Mr. Hawkins has happily been able to combine simplicity of design with suggestions of the old country which can raise tender memories in the minds of Scotsmen. I congratulate him on his success and I am only sorry that I shall never see the completed building. The tablet which I have the honour to unveil, with its inscription in the old Latin language, which has played such an important part in education, will stand as a permanet memorial of the excellent work of the Scottish Education Society, to which I warmly wish sustained vigour and ever-increasing appreciation.

His Excellency now went up to the interior of the building which is not yet complete and unrailed old commemorative tablet, which was inscribed in Latin.

Mr. Robert Taylor having proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor :—

His Excellency, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that he had felt himself honoured by being called upon to participate in such a pleasant function and that he would not to have liked to miss such an occasion. He had had a stremous life but he was always pleased to take part in such things.

He was very glad to join in the fine work that the Scottish Education Society was doing in the matter of education in Bombay, and His Excellency wished the Society every prosperity.

The proceedings then closed.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

Entertainment by the Aga Khan.

To meet His Highness the Hon. Maharaja of Durbhanga, G.C.S.I., the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other members of the Hindu University Deputation, His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim invited the leading Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Bombay to a Garden Party last evening at Fazal Manzil, Pedder Road.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Patani, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Hon. Sir Henry Procter, the Turkishh Consul-General, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai, Mr. Sallebhai K. Barodawalla, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, and Mr Jaffar Joosub.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy received the guests and the Aga Khan introduced Sir Currimbhoy to His Highness the Hon. Sir Rameshawar Sinhji, Maharaja of Darbhánga.

After a few minutes of conversation with one another the guests adjourned for refreshments and the party broke up.

Sir Balachandra Krishna, President, Mr. P. D. Acharya, Managing Director and other members of the board of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., presented an address to H. H. the Maharajha of Darbhanga, who is a prominent Director of the Company, last evening, at Sir Mangaldas' house, Girgaum. There was a large gathering.

Sir Balachandra in welcoming the Maharajha, eulogised his labours for the company.

Sir Balachandra then presented a silver peg to the Maharaja.

An address of welcome in Gujarati was also presented to his Highness by the Gujarat Mitra Mandal, a society for the promotion of education among the Gujarati people.

Owing to the want of time, as his Highness had to be present at another engagement, his Highness did not make any speech.

SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY LD.

A statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Simplex Mills Company, Ld., was held last evening at Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's office, Apollo Street, Fort, Sir Shapoorji (chairman,)presided, the following report of the Directors was unanimously accepted :

The Directors have the pleasure to present to the shareholders their first report from the date of the incorporation of the Company to the 15th February. The Company was registered with limited liability on the 6th November 1912 with a capital of Rs. 15,00,000. The directors have secured a suitable plot of land admeasuring 45,000 square yards for a Mill Building, which is in the heart of the city at Clark Road, and which is considered to be one of the greatest labour centres at a very favourable price and on advantageous terms. The work of the building has been commenced since the directors have negotiated with the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company for the introduction of the necessary power into the mill, and they are glad to report that the Tata Hsdro-Electric Power Supply Company have installed mill in their first scheme, with arrangements to supply the necessary power some time in the beginning of the next year. Mr. D.M. Wadia of the agents' firm is shortly to proceed to Europe with a view to secure machinery of the latest design with best advantage to the company, and will see that the shipments are pushed forward to avoid unnecessary delay. In fact, the directors are straining their utmost to make your Mill the best of its kind in Bombay.

Before Mr. Justice Imam at Calcutta yesterday the Alliance Bank of Simla applied for the admission of a plaint claiming Rs. 4,47,662 from Mr. Aleck Apcar, carrying on business as builder and contractor. Counsel said the money was due to the plaintiff up to the 24th, February, under certain equitable mortgages created by the defendant, who had not paid anything. His Lordship admitted the plaint and issued a rule making it returnable on Wednesday next.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Big Meeting ends in Wind and Dust.

SPLENDID DAY'S RACING

Another windy, dusty, and unpleasant afternoon saw the fifth and last day of the Bombay Big Meeting. There were clouds of dust everywhere and a wind that blew continually. A little watering of the ground near the Tote machines would have been a great blessing. The attendance fell off considerably and it is probable that only about half the number of people that were present on Saturday came down to tempt fortune yesterday. On the other hand, the racing was as good as anything that has been seen this season. The Result-board showed the word "Head" seven times over and "Neck" twice. Five of the seven races were won by the narrowest possible margins.

The first event on the card was the Colaba Plate, in which Bombastic figured as a hot favourite. But though the horse ran under Garda's colours it was notified on the board as having been bought by Mr. Goculdass and in the race that owner had it all his own way Picnic beating Bombastic.

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Purse brought a field of eight, and the event was considered to be a good thing for Mr. Ali Bin Talib, Moosahar was favoured by a few, and Valens was also thought to have a chance, but when it came to racing, there was nothing in it with Mr. Ali Bin Talib's couple Nakib and Gowshajmer took the first two places. Regent disappointed a fairly good following in this race. Followed the Vorli Plate, for which Pincher was the dead cert. Danense held a comfortable lead of a couple of lengths just before the bend and turned into the straight looking all over, a winner. Pincher, however, drew level opposite the second enclosure and getting its head in front managed to keep it there.

Mr. Lion had no less than three horses for the Cecil Gray Purse and the result was a triumph for the top weight Purity. At the bend this great-hearted animal was lengths behind, and Sparrow Hawk and The Winner seemed to be fighting out the issue. Purity, however, with a marvellous effort accomplished what seemed impossible and rapidly reducing the distance between itself and the leaders won on the posts. The same owner's Haify was considered a certainty for the Desert Plate, and the public backed the horse up to the hilt. Mr. Goculdass, however, had a little surprise packet up his sleeve and Hadee had no difficulty in romping home by four lengths. Guinea Merchant in this race made an unexpected appearance in running second and paying out Rs. 129-8 on the place tote. Mr. Goculdass also had a nice win in the last race of the day when Galiard won a great a race by a head. This race was as fine as anything, the most enthusiastic race you could wish to see. Head—Head—Neck—represented the distance between the three placed horses.

Tote results:—

TOTE TICKETS.

	Winner.	1st Place.	2nd Place.	3rd Place.
1st Race	293	194	273	
2nd Race.....	354	329	279	67
3rd Race.....	790	361	82	
4th Race.....	643	369	524	71
5th Race.....	248	243	26	66
6th Race.....	249	188	242	87
7th Race.....	249	255	563	131

TOTE TAKINGS.

	Win. Rs.	Place. Rs.
1st Race.....	12,150	7,530
2nd Race	16,160	14,290
3rd Race.....	17,820	10,480
4th Race.....	20,370	16,360
5th Race.....	16,380	14,100
6th Race.....	22,350	15,190
7th Race.....	24,910	18,840
Total Rs.	1,30,140	96,990
Rs.	2,27,130	

Details of the racing :—

THE COLABA PLATE.—3-15 p.m. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—About 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Picnic 7st. 10lbs .....Hoy 1
Mr. M. Goculdas' Bombastic 9st. 12lbs. ...Brown 2

ALSO RAN :—Valeriu's 9st. 2lbs., Glengarry 7st. 2lbs., Kismet II 6st. 12lbs, Lancasterite 6st.

THE RACE :—Picnic led out from Bombastic and Kismet. At the 6 furlongs the order was Picnic, Lancasterite, Bombastic, Kismet, Glengarry, Valerius. Valerius was a good way behind but came up a bit at the half mile where the rest of the field was running well bunched together. Just before the bend Kismet came up to Picnic but fell back almost immediately. Picnic and Bombastic fought it out in the straight.

TIME :—2mins. 12 1-5secs.

TOTE paid :—Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 3-8.
(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A handicap for Arabs. Distance—About 1 1-4 mile.

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Nakib 8st. 10lbs...Robinson 1
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Gowshajmer, 7st. 13lbs. Ferguson 2
Mr. G. K.'s Harry Johnson, 6st. 6lbs.....Harrison 3
Mr. D. Framjee's Moosahar, 7st. 3lbs.....Zamil 4

ALSO RAN :—Regent, 9st. 2lbs.; Lord Durham, 9st. 11b.; Terror, 8st. 4lbs.; Valen's, 8st. 11bs.

THE RACE:—Lord Durham, Harry Johnson and Moosahar were the first to break the line. At the 7 furlongs Moosahar took the lead but was replaced at the 5 furlongs by Terror and Harry Johnson. Nakib came up on the outside at the 3 furlongs and Gowshajmer followed in the second place, Harry Johnson, Gowshajmer and Nakib took the bend together. Nakib won by two lengths—neck, one and a half length.

TIME :—2min. 23 4-5secs.

TOTE paid :—Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 17, Rs. 39-8.
(Winner trained by owner.)

THE WORLI PLATE.—4-15 p.m. Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Homi Billimoria's Pincher, 8st.....Brown 1
Mr. Lion's Daneuse, 6st.....Harrison 2
Mr. Pitt's Yvette, 6st. 7lbs.....Purtoosingh 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Borgie, 7st. 11lbs.....Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Aqueduct, 8st. 9lbs.; Madrina, 7st. 4lbs.; Lord Reay, 9st.

THE RACE:—Pincher was first out with Acqueduct next. At the 3 furlongs Daneuse held a good lead with Borgie second and Madrina third. Daneuse was still going strong at the bend but Pincher got in level terms opposite the second enclosure and managed to win by a head.

TIME:—1 min. 1 1-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 40-8.
(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

THE CECIL GRAY PURSE.—4-45 p. m. Rr. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 760 to the second and Rs. 350 to the third. A handicap for Arabs landed on or after 1st. July, 1912. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Purity 9st. 12lbs. .....Evans 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sparrow Hawk 8st. 10lbs. Hoyt 2
Mr. G. K.'s The Winner 8st. 9lbs. .....Kuhn 3
Mr. Lion's Salisbury 7st. 11lbs. ....Zamil 4

ALSO RAN :—Cicero; 8st. 11lbs.; Financier, 8st. 4lbs.; Monte Carlo, 8st.; Hama 7st. 11lbs.; German Silver, 7st. 7lb.; Iron Chest, 7st. 7lbs.; Shot Silk, 7st. 2lbs.

THE RACE :—The Winner led out followed by Purity and Financier. At the half mile the field was well bunched together. Approaching the bend, The Winner led from Sparrow Hawk and Purity with German Silver fourth. It looked like a race between Sparrow Hawk and The Winner in the straight but Purity coming with a great run on the post by a head—5 lengths—one and a half length.

TIME:—1min 37 4-5secs.

TOTE paid :—Rs. 28-8. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 13 Rs. 34-8.
(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

THE DESERT PLATE.—5-15 p.m. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race valne Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—About 1 mile 1 furlong.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's Hadee, 7st. 11lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr. J. D. Raja's Guinea Merchant, 8st. 5lbs. Kuhn 2
Mr. Beg's Berar, 7st. 3lbs..... 3
Mr. Lion's Sweeden, 9st. 12lbs..... 4

ALSO RAN :—Haify, 8st.; Yanasib, 8st.; Solar Star, 7st. 4lbs.; Wireless, 7st. 1lbs.; Highflyer, 6st. 7lbs.; Last Chance, 6st.

THE RACE :—Yanasib was the first to show up followed by Solar Star and Wireless. At the five furlongs Solar Star led from Wireless. Berar ran into second place at the half mile where the field were well bunched together. Approaching the bend Berar caught the leader with Wireless and Haify close up. In the straight Hadee came to the front to win easily by 4 lengths—head—2 lengths.

TIME :—2mins. 9 1-5secs.

TOTE paid :—Rs. 59. Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 129-8, Rs. 57.
(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—5-45 p. m. Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,250 to the second, and Rs. 600 to the third. A handicap for horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R's. Lord Carlyon 8st. 11lbs..... Brown 1
Mr. N. Goculdass' Forfeit 8st. 10lbs.... Luckman 2
H. H. Jam Saheb's Punt 8st. 6lbs..... Robinson 3
Mr. Alp's Ute 9st. 12lbs. .....Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Paul Pry, 9st. 9lbs.; Soultline, 9st. 5lbs.; Hoppner, 9st. 3lbs.; Chobham, 8st. 11lbs.; Watch Tower, 8st. 10lbs.

THE RACE :—From a very level start out Hoppner and Soultline were the first to show with Forfeit running third. Forfeit took the lead at the half mile. At the bend Punt came on the outside running third Lord Carlyon being second. Won by a head—2 lengths—3-4 length.

TIME :—1min. 14secs.

TOTE paid:—Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 21-8 Rs. 42-8.
(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

THE ASIAN PLATE.—6-15 p. m. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Galiard, 8st. 5lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr. R. R.'s Abdul Malik, 10st. 5lbs. .....Brown 2
Mr. Lion's Ream, 6st. 7lbs.....Harrison 3
Mr. Shaik Sulleman's Minerva, 7st. 9lbs. Purtoosingh 4

ALSO RAN :—Young Majub 9st. 10lbs, Rajput 9st. 7lbs, Zoolphokarr 9st., 3lbs.. Polish 8st. 13lbs., Galiard (8st. 5lbs., Minerva, 7st., 9lbs., Ream, 6st., 7lbs. Murmurees, 6st., and Mat-hat-Baig 6st.

THE RACE:—Zoolphookarr, Polish and Young Majub were the first to show out. Polish led at the 5 furlongs but at the bend Zoolphokarr, Polish and Yung Majub were level Ream issuing up in the outside. There was little to choose between the first three in the straight. Won by a head—head—neck.

TIME :—1 min. 20 2-5 secs.

TOTE paid:—Rs. 90. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 28-8.
(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

LAWN TEN

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
,, ,, White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Mores, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES!	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4 0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6 0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain C S Penny, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Karachi February 24 with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura 1,904 tons, Captain T. Whytehead sailed on Wednesday for Persian Gulf and Karachi with same bottom and a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Manin 1,979 tons Captain A. Basta, will sail to-day for Colombo and Calcutta with same bottom and a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf and Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Argus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. Baker, sailed on Wednesday, for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Crown of Castile 2,927 tons, Captain A McKillop, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo 3,156 tons, Captain C. A. Groves arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hull, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itola 3,401 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius, with a cargo of Sugar.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull		J Finlay
Moshtari	1110	Cottrell	Jeddah		Bo and P S N Co
H Lawoe	1517	Boon	Mauritius	24-2	Kandsaru
Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	Kobe		N Y Kasha
Glen Leslie	2499	Henderson	J F and Co		
Lanna	3063	Wingate	Dunkirk	1-3	T M & Co
Crostafels	3082	Jocken	W and Graham Co		
Kola	510	Elton	Repairing		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chiltern Range	2718	Rea	Hamburg	27-2 W & A G & Co
2	Rabenfels	2893	Steinert	N York	27-3 W & A G Co
4	Clan Sinclair	3209	Smith		J F & Co
7	Gablonz	4795	Gillhuber	Trieste	1-3 A L S N Co
8	Kohtsan	2849	Owen		M M and Co
	City of Athens	3571	Knoat	Liverpool	K N and Co
14	Dumra	762	Morrison		M M and Co
15	Manin	2314	Casalis		R Line
16	Glenmoor	1983	Tait		W & A G & Co

H W P D

Courland	G. Nazer	28-2	B S N Co
Netravati	Repairing		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Itola	Tucker	M'tius, Feb 13
	Hindoo	Groves	Hull, Jan 26
26	Crown of Castile	Mckillop	L'pool, Jan 30
	Lhasa	Penny	K'chi, Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	India	Gordon	Shanghai
	Arioute	Bradley	Hull
	Galovale	Scarf	Calcutta
	Cuhoga	Albrithsen	Singapore
	Bankura	Whytehead	Persian Gulf
	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra Morrison, Persian Gulf.
,, Manin Qaetta, Colombo and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

* Steamer Sydney, for Marseilles etc.
,, Hinfoo, for Hull etc.
* To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, arrived in London on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Hapsburg, from Trieste, left Aden on the 26th instant and is due here on the 3rd March morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 26.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—118 cask skins, Thos. Cook and Sons; 810 cwts nuxvomica, R Jeewandas and Co; 220 cwts dineseed, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Rabenfels s—220 1-2 cwts cottonwaste, Salomon Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sydney s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bengnela s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 4,930 cwts cottonseed, M. Vaubdas; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.

FOR HAVRE

Loona s—501 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon, and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollnes, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Leslie s—1 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newburn s—750 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reive and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—2,145 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Chiltern Range, s—3,000 cwts linseed, and 1,999 cwts teeled, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 79 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 20 cwts fish oil, Coults and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, G Sojpal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—275 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

THE BURNS' CELEBRATION.

A series of Special Articles, in connection with the Scottish poet's celebration,

"THE HOMES OF BURNS"

will appear in the columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

during the next two months. The first, by

MR. H. MAKINSON,

will appear on Saturday, March 1st, and will deal with

ALLOWAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Re. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bui...

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

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JOHN BROADWOOD'S

"The precise and expressive English piano."

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"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."

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The noble and grand toned Steinweg."

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The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 27th Feb. 1913.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE KHALIFATE.

On several occasions before the adjournment of Parliament, the British Foreign Secretary was pressed to disclose the reports received from the Balkan Consulates regarding atrocities alleged to have been committed by the troops of the Allies. It will also be remembered that the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali, writing on behalf of the London Moslem League, voiced similar opinions, and urged that Great Britain, in view of the excitement caused by these reprisals, should take action, as the Power whose interests were principally affected by them. But, for political and international reasons it has not been possible to adopt either course, and Sir Elward Grey, in replying to questions, deprecated discussions which could only accentuate those feelings as there were no means of alleviation during the continuance of hostilities, although he had made strong representations at the Balkan capitals where these excesses were either denied or matched by accounts of horrors perpetrated by the Turkish soldiery. A few days ago, the subject was again brought forward in the upper House by Lord Lamington, who protested against the Foreign Secretary's wish to evade discussions because the asking of those questions "had done a public service to the Empire" by showing the Indian Mahomedans that they had friends in England. The value of this form of altruism is doubtful when it adds to the anxieties of a situation already acute, and an impartial investigation is impossible until the restoration of peace. This was the view taken by Lord Morley who replied on behalf of the Government, and said it was "perfectly well-known and not complained about that the Musalmans in India were watching affairs with the greatest concern, but that there was no connection between that feeling and any failure on the part of Great Britain to take action."

The latter part of this answer, as we said the other day, shows that Lord Morley is not in touch with the situation in Mahomedan India as there have been frequent and passionate appeals for British intervention to prevent the recurrence of these atrocities and to come to the salvation of the Khalifate. A day or so before the statement was made, a Moslem meeting was held in Bombay at which these sentiments found expression, and last week there was a similar assemblage at Calcutta when the attitude of Great Britain was criticised, and a condemnatory resolution was passed upon the Aga Khan's open letter to his countrymen. It is a complete misconception to suppose that there is no connection between Mahomedan excitement and the declared neutrality of England, because it is one of the points invariably in evidence at these public meetings and in the comments of the Urdu press, while regretful allusions have been made to it in the appeals addressed to the Government of India and elsewhere. The reasons for this policy have been fully explained officially on every opportunity that has occurred, and the Anglo-Indian newspapers have been useful auxiliaries in helping towards the understanding of a position which could not be modified without the risk of a general European conflagration. But the Mahomedans adhere to the view that Great Britain, as the ruler of some eighty millions of Islamic subjects, ought to intervene on racial grounds and also as a proof of the historic friendship between her and the Khalifate, and they refuse to be convinced by the plea of international exigencies when the latter are opposed to these sentiments as on two previous occasions which we need not pause to describe. England went to the assistance of Turkey with results that are historical, and they cannot comprehend why a similar policy should not be pursued in the present instance, despite the risks it would involve, and it is useless to lecture them from political and diplomatic standpoints when their sole objective is the rescue of the Khalifate from what they firmly believe is a conspiracy for its disruption. Hence the excitement will not abate so long as hostilities last, while it is likely to be increased when the terms of peace are disclosed, because the Balkan Powers make no secret of their intention now to exact the most humiliating conditions from Turkey. Fortunately the London Conference will be the final arbiter on these points, and they will be modified as far as circumstances permit, but in any case Turkey in Europe will, for the future, be little more than a geographical expression. It is this vision of the inevitable consequences of the war that quickens Mahomedan anxieties. They connect it with the refusal of England to stay the process of disruption, and no amount of reasoning or persuasion will convince them that they are wrong. Lord Morley's statement is, therefore, opposed to the facts, of which we have ocular demonstration and form a logical standpoint, is almost as inaccurate as Mr. Montagu's notable delineation of Mahomedanism, until he corrected it with the assistance of expert advice.

He was on safer ground when declaring that the Government has full knowledge of Moslem feelings, and did not complain of the methods by which they were finding expression, for he is a believer in the utility of political safety-valves, even when opened to the widest extent compatible with national interests; and it must be admitted that our Mahomedan fellow-subjects have taken the fullest advantage of the clement attitude to which Lord Morley referred, as many encouraging messages have been telegraphed to Constantinople, while protests against an inglorious peace which threatened the integrity of the Khalifate were forwarded from the same source. It may be doubted whether notice of this kind is quite in accordance with the obligations imposed by the British declaration of neutrality, but this is a point which need not be discussed, as the Government have not considered it necessary to notice it, and apparently the Balkan Powers who must be aware of what is occurring have not thought it worth while to object to our inconsistency. It has, however, been taken up by His Highness the Aga Khan in the remarkable appeal addressed to his compatriots a few days ago, in which he emphasised the inexpediency of embarrassing the Porte by declarations intended to influence the national policy. He stated the case accurately in a few sentences such as "how easy it is to bid others fight for the honour of Islam, when here we enjoy the serene comforts of peace and prosperity. How hard it must be for Turkish statesmen to decide, well knowing the consequence of their action, yet driven forward by the telegraphic appeals of Moslems abroad, and the Sultan is bidden to do this or refrain from doing that, or the honour of Islam is sold." And the Aga made the ironical suggestion that, if some of the hundreds of thousands who were proffering advice from safe vantage points were compelled to change places with the distressed Turks, less would be heard of the forms of altruism which are neither useful nor reasonable. His letter has naturally offended some of those who have helped to kindle the present excitement, and who seek to keep it alive by the means indicated. But the justness of his views is beyond dispute, and it will be well if those, who recognise his fidelity to the cause of Islam, follow his advice and apply their energies in the directions he suggests as a more rational means of showing sympathy with the Khalifate, than the transmission of of incendiary appeals to Constantinople. Although for political reasons the Government might have objected to some of the demonstrations that have occurred, they have made no sign of disapproval, because repressive measures are not the best means of calming popular excitement. But it may be pointed out that there are limits to official tolerance, and that those may be reached if there are any more flamboyant criticisms of British policy. It would be regrettable for many reasons if the Government were obliged to interfere with the liberty of speech which has been so freely used by their Mahomedan subjects, whose devotion to the Khalifate commands all our sympathy, though its modes of expression have not always been judicious or likely to aid in a solution of the complexities of the situation.

INDIA AND GOLD. The white paper, which republishes the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of gold currency and gold coinage for this country, tells us no more than was wired a month ago, though it gives the full text of the despatches. The final reply of the Secretary of State leaves to the Government of India the choice of two alternatives—to establish a branch Mint in Bombay, solely for coinage of gold under the supervision of the Royal Mint and His Majesty's Treasury—or that the control of the whole of the existing Mint at Bombay be taken over by His Majesty's Government, who would accept, at the expense of India, the responsibility for an establishment producing not only British gold coins but also coins of circulation in India, that is, silver and nickel. The Secretary of State recognises that the former alternative would involve the maintenance at Indian expense of a separate building and highly-paid staff for work which might occupy only a small part of the year; while the second would involve the placing under control of the Treasury of some part, at any rate, of the silver coinage operations as well as the coinage of sovereigns. We can easily understand the Secretary of State's doubt as to whether either alternative will commend itself to the Government of India. But he adds that if both alternatives be rejected it will remain to consider whether it is desirable to produce a separate Indian gold coin, of say Rs. 10, and the Secretary of State is prepared to sanction this, though it is really unnecessary for the sovereign is all that we need, and as Sir Grey Fleetwood Wilson said, in his last Budget speech, sovereigns have been imported in imposing volume and the masses of imported sovereigns would not all disappear into hoards or the melting-pot; but as the people become familiar with them, their use as genuine currency will very largely extend.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION. Attention had been drawn to the tenour of the questions put to witnesses by members of the Public Services Commission, by other journals as well as this, before the criticism in the *Times* which was summarised yesterday by Reuter. Those intended to ventilate public opinion as to simultaneous examination have been remarkably untactful and already have had the effect of exciting feelings which had better been unexpressed, if not of "causing a serious increase in racial feeling." But the Commission itself appears to have discovered the necessity for drastic alterations in its methods, for since its experience with the planters of the other side it has extended asking questions of the kind it put in Madras and seems to have heard quite enough to satisfy itself on certain points. "Vague wounding questions," as our contemporary's writer observes, can serve no useful purpose. As to the working of the Indian Courts, it is suggested that an inquiry can only be conducted by English judges of great eminence. We are inclined to endorse the suggestion, adding that it might be well in such an inquiry to invite the evidence of Mr. William Durran, the writer of "The ulcer of Empire" in the "Asiatic Quarterly" and of Sir Robert Fulton and others who took at the June meeting of the East Indian Association, in the discussion on the defects in the Legal systems of England, India and America.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME. After the important pronouncement, which was made by the Government of India the other day on its educational policy, the principal topic discussed at Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Council was of course primary education. Considering the natural difficulties of the telegraph service in India, and the manner in which the Telegraph Department endeavours to overcome them, it was also natural, though, unfortunate, that the subject should have been discussed at the end of a long day. That, however, is by the way, for we eventually received details of Mr. Gokhale's, Sir Harcourt Butler's and other people's speeches. Mr. Gokhale, on any subject which is connected with education, is always in a tremendous hurry. Consequently, no sooner has Government issued an important statement, describing in broad and general terms, what its policy is to be over a period of many years, than he calls for a cut and dried programme, expressing in exact figures how much money is to be spent each year, and exactly how many years it will take before the end, at which Government is aiming, shall be reached. Nothing could be more absurd than such a demand, or the expression of disappointment with which Mr. Gokhale accepted its denial. This Sir Harcourt Butler very plainly showed. It is unnecessary to enumerate the points, which one by one he piled up against Mr. Gokhale's argument; it is enough to say that after a reference to the manner in which Indian revenues have been disorganised, he indicated several subjects of vital importance to the country, on which it may be necessary to enlarge expenditure. On none of these has any decision yet been reached, and it is worse than useless to ask any Finance Member what he intends to spend on education or any other matter, before he can obtain the details, which are to be the basis of his calculations. Mr. Gokhale expresses disappointment that there is no financial programme behind the education policy. How can there be in the precise manner, which he requires? No Indian Finance Member can foresee for twelve months what his revenues will be, as Mr. Gokhale well knows. Therefore, the only possible financial programme is that, which the Government has announced. It has indicated its aim, and each year toward that aim it will spend what India, rich or poor, can afford. Let Mr. Gokhale remember too, that important as is education, there are other things, which are more important. One of these is the sustenance of the people, and let him not disregard the lesson which England has provided for him. England provided free and compulsory education and drove its children to school. Years afterwards, it found that it had offered learning to children, who had only wanted food. With starved stomachs, exhausted bodies, and unnourished brains they were unable to learn, and the money, which might have bought them bread, had been wasted. It is only in the last few years that this terrible error has begun to be remedied, and with India's fitful harvests it would be easier to commit, the same error, here.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Morea," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p. m. to-morrow.

THE Duke of Sutherland is visiting Colombo.

DR J. C BOSE left Lahore on the night of the 26th instant for Taxila, near Rawalpindi, the seat of the ancient Buddhist University. Thence he goes to Peshawar, leaving for Calcutta on Thursday night.

Details of another sensational dacoity in the Dacca district have reached here. It is stated that over 40 *bhadralog* (gentlemen), wearing masks, and carrying guns and swords raided the house of Kalicharan Maulik of Bharakirtangibara. The villagers, who turned out in force, were held at bay by the members of the gang, who fired their guns, whilst the leader of the dacoits, who wore a topee, looted the safes. The party got away with a large sum of money.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Turkey and Germany.

BERLIN, FEB. 7.

Although the unexpected turn events have taken in Constantinople, has not, as far as can be judged at present, destroyed the unity existing between the Powers, it has, nevertheless given rise to violent Press polemics between France and Germany. The attitue of all the European Bouses clearly shows that the resent military coup d'etat in Constantinople was a most unexpected and disgreable surprise. There is evidence on all sides to show that nowhere was there the least suspicion of the impending climax. But all this has not in the least hindered the Parisian Press from giving vent to its anti-German spleen, by declaring the whole episode to be the result of a German intrigue, and seeking to prove that Germany alone was behind the scenes; in fact by a whole host of assertions of an equally baseless nature.

The only possible reason that can be advanced for this entirely unjustifiable attack, is that articles appeared in a few German papers expressing a certain note of personal appreciation of the patriotic motives underlying Enver Bey's action. Nothing short of inveterate malice could endeavour to distort this expression of admiration for the man into a political intrigue. At all times German sympathies have been with the weaker and losing side. Despite the fact that German's political interests were entirely with Italy during the recent Italian-Turkish War, much sympaty was always expressed for the Turkish troops in Tripolis, who where confronted with the difficult task of defending a more or less untenable military position with inferior forces. Again we had the same situation at the time of the Boer War, when a certain feeling of sympathy for the weaker side induced the German nation at large to extend a warm welcome to President Kruger's delegates. And now that Turkey lies helpless and defeated, and that reports of hapless Mahomedans being massacred on all sides by the Bulgarian and Servian bands are current in the Press of Europe, and that the Powers show an incliuation to intervene in the interests of the Balkan States, without in any way taking any steps to facilitate the conclusion of an honourable peace for Turkey, much sympathy has been expressed in certain sections of the German Press for the unfortunate Turks. Finally, this sympathy led, in some instances, to an attack being made on the German Government, because the latter had made common cause with the other Powers against Turkey. Under these circumstances, it can easily be understood that when a few desperate men made an attempt to save their unhappy country, the German Press did not fail to pay them that tribute of loyal recognition which was their due.

Even the somewhat prejudiced Paris Press might reasonably have been expected to have appreciated the real motives underlying this attitude. But the situation has given rise to one of those violent Press campaigns, which, although they may not lead to any actual discord between the Cabinets themselves, cannot avoid rendering the existing negotiations more difficult. The actual accusation is that, in recognition of Enver Bey's action, the German Banks have supplied Turkey with money There is, of course, not a word of truth in the whole suggestion. On the other hand, and the French Press must be well informed of this fact, the Balkan States succeeded in procuring money in Paris a few weeks ago. Naturally the French Press had no fault to find with this transaction which was a fact and not an untruthful rumour. But now the more allegation that Turkey has received financial assistance from the German Banks, although an absolutely mendacious one, is causing the greatest excitement in the French Press.

It is well that the action of the Paris newspapers should be branded as it deserves to be. France desires peace. Nobody can seriously doubt that Germany is equally anxious to secure peace, and that she has done good service in this direction since the outbreak of hostilities. What good cause can therefore be served by a press campaign of this description?

NEW COMPETITOR IN TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE.

On the occasion of the General Meeting of the shareholders of the Hamburg-American Line, a dividend increased from 9 to 10 per cent. will be proposed; at the same time stress will be laid upon the fact that the increase would have been still higher, had the Company not seen itself compelled, by reason of fresh competition, to place a larger sum than usual to the reserve fund. The new competitor in question is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has succeeded in securing a concession from the Austrian Government for a line of steamers from Trieste to Canada. This step directly menaces the North Atlantic Pool. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has utilised the fact that its agreement with the other shipping companies expired on December 31st, 1912, to increase its share in the emigration traffic. Formerly it had only the right to embark passengers to America from Antwerp, and renounced its right to take steerage passengers on board in any English port. After Russia, the country shipping the greatest number of emigrants to North America is Austria-Hungary, and for this reason the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has come to terms with the Austrian Government. The interests of the shareholders are not confined to the steamship traffic, but the Directors having secured tracts of land from the Dominion Government along the course taken by the company's lines, it is in a position not only to sell holdings to newcomers, but also to profit by the increased railway traffic thus brought about; for this reason the Company was willing and able in every way to meet the requirements of the Austrian Government, and has not hesitated to submit to the conditions imposed upon it. The severe nature of these conditions will be seen from the following:—The Company agress to run vessels having the speed of the ships plying from other Continental harbours, that is to say these steamers must cover at least 14 nautical miles per hour; furthermore, twelve return journeys must be undertaken in the course of the year. The Company must supply monthly reports concerning the number of Austrian emigrants taken on board at European ports. The ships must carry an Emigration Commissioner on board and must carry all Austrians returning to their military service or sent back to Austria by their Consul as paupers at the nominal price of 4 Austrian kronen per day. Austrian commercial travellers are to be accorded a reduction in fares of 25 per cent. and are to be allowed ten tons of samples free on each ship. All this shows that the Austrian Government had good reason to accede to the wishes of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The chief sufferer under this new agreement will be the Austro-Americana Company, which was founded in the year 1904, and is at present paying good dividends, its entire takings for 1912 having amounted to more than 50 million kronen. It is said that the close relationship existing between the Austro-Americana Company and the two great German shipping companies induced the Austrian Government to make room for another competitor. But the fact that the Canadian Pacific Company is forbidden to ship Austrian emigrants for the United States at Trieste, hardly bears out this suggestion. These emigrants are to continue to use the Austro-Americana line, except in those cases where they prefer to shorten the sea voyage and to embark in Bremen, Hamburg or Antwerp. But should the Canadian Line keep its prices very low, and do all in its power to cater for the comfort of steerage passengers, it may well happen that a large proportion of Austrian emigrants to the United States may proceed in the first instance to Canada, from where they can pass to their final destination by train. Consequently, this new agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Austro-Hungarian Government may lead to a rate-war in the North Atlantic passenger service. For this reason the other great shipping companies in England and on the continent feel themselves threatened by this new competitor, and are hastening to take the necessary measures to protect their own interests.

ARCHDUKE RAINER OF AUSTRIA.

The recently deceased Archduke Rainer was the Nestor of the House of Hapsburg. Only a little older in years than the Emperor Francis Joseph, he nevertheless belonged to an older generation. He was a great-grandson of the great Maria Theresia, and his surviving consort, who is a few years older than he was, the Archduchess Maria Karolina, is the daugter of Prince Karl, the Victor of Aspern. The Aarchduke Rainer was not one of those princes who is contented to be a prince and nothing more. He held the belief that Princes ought to work for their position the same as less fortunate individuals, and it cannot be denied that he achieved much in many directions. As a soldier he fought at Custozza, and subsequently he played a leading part in the reorganisation of the Austrian reserve forces. As a politician, he was the leader of the Liberal Cabinet between the years 1861 and 1865, so that he can with justice be called the Father of the modern Austrian Constitution. Although he subsequently retired from all active work in political life, he continued to perform his military duties with the greatest enthusiasm, and, with his slight tall figure and bushy moustache, he looked a typical sabreur to the end. But despite all this, his real tastes ran in quite different directions. Of all the present members of the House of Hapsburg, the Archduke Rainer was the best friend and patron of science and art. He was present at the opening of every art exhibition, and not many weeks before his death he climbed up many flights of steep stairs in order to pay a visit to an artist's studio. He was quite specially interested in history and geography, and he did so much good work in his position as the protector of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, that his name will long be remembered in connection with this institution. As will be borne in mind, it was he who was instrumental in 1863 in acquiring the Fayum Papyri for Vienna, and the "Papyros Rainer" has since become a well-known name in scientific circles. It even once happened that the Archduke received a letter bearing the inscription "His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Papyros Rayner." Another of his creations is the Vienna Arts and Craft Museum; this institute was alway a great favourite with him, and many of its most costly treasures came from his hands.

The Archduke was enormously popular. When he, as was his custom, strolled through the streets of Vienna, he was saluted on all sides. With the fruit and vegetable sellers of the Nasch Market he was quite a special favourite, as these women saw him pass the same way every day of his life. Whenever a society was in want of a patron, it applied to the Archduke Rainer, until the old gentleman once said: "I am the patron of at least 10,000 societies, and it is getting a bit too much." With this prince there departs a piece of old Vienna, closely associated with the best traditions of Austria and the House of Hapsburg.

THE PARSIFAL QUESTION.

The movement which has long been on foot to secure to Bayreuth the sole right of performing Parsifal even after January 1, 1914, has now taken definite shape in the form of a petition to the German Reichstag, in which a prolongation of the regular legal period of copyright has been begged for. This petition, which bears the signatures of a number of famous persons, has the name of the Crown Prince and Princess in the place of honour. The whole matter has long been the subject of dispute. Nobody will deny that a performance of Parsifal in Bayreuth has a special solemnity of its own. Even should other theatres produce Parsifal with a great artistic finish — and this is not often likely to be the case, as the work is extremely difficult to stage and cast, there still remains the great difference, that in Bayreuth a performance of Parsifal is the great event of the twenty-four hours, whereas in Berlin, Vienna, Munich or Hamburg, it would but form the close of an ordinary working day. One of the chief arguments advanced against the prolongation of the copyright in this work, is that it creates a sort of monopoly for Bayreuth, and that it makes it quite impossible for the thousands of people who cannot afford a journey to the Frankish Residence to ever have the opportunity of witnessing Wagner's great masterpiece. But with perfect justice it may be advanced that there are a great number of other artistic creations which can never come within the reach of everybody. It seems scarcely open to doubt that the lasting artistic effect achieved by a musical work that is witnessed once a year by a limited number of spectators, under peculiarly solemn circumstances, must be greater than when such a work is given side by side with other works in the repertoire of our opera houses. From this point of view, those who are desirous of protecting this work from the environment of trivial everyday life are certainly justified. Finally, the expressed wish of the composer should certainly carry a certain amount of weight with it, and Wagner, as is well known, was desirous that Parsifal should be exclusively performed at Bayreuth. The Wagner family might have amassed vast sums of money by allowing Parsifal to be performed elsewhere, and the fact that they refused to do so, shows that they were actuated by ideal motives. As a matter of fact the family have had no material profits from the Bayreuth performances. All this too is worthy of being taken into account. In the restless age in which we live to which nothing is sacred, any wish which places ideal aims over mere pecuniary gain should be respected. Bayreuth with its Parsifal performances has almost attained to the dignity of a sacred spot, and the petition now before the Reichstag, asking that the existing law shall be rescinded in this particular instance, seems worthy of serious consideration.

L. ASCH.

BALKAN NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIA MAKES IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

Austria in an Amenable Mood.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Definite reports from Vienna indicate that it has been provisionally settled that Skutari will be included in the new Albania, Austria making in return concessions to Montenegro and Servia in other directions.

Though important points still remain to be settled, Russia's concession in regard to Skutari is likely to ensure an early solution of the differences between Austria and Russia.

LITIGATION "AD LIB."

Case to begin again after Ten Years' Proceedings.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday decided a point of law, arising out of the case of Kanhaya Lal v. the National Bank of India.

The suit originally came before the District Judge at Delhi in 1902, and the present decision in no way settles the merits of the case, which will practically have to begin *de novo*. The decision reverses the previous one of the Chief Court of the Punjab in favour of the Bank on the point in question, and remits the case to the Chief Court, in order that it may be sent to the Disirict Judge to hear and determine.

The respondents are to pay all costs of the second hearing before the Chief Court, and the costs of this appeal. The case has already previously been before the Chief Court and the Judical Committee on another point.

Lord Moulton in delivering his judgment said the history of the case furnished abundant matter for regret. Owing to the procedure adopted the matter was little more advanced than it was ten years ago, in spite of the fact that large sums must have been expended in costs.

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

New Land to be named after the King.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 25.

Dr. Mawson's message to the King asks his Majesty's permission to name a large area of the newly discovered land, King George V. Land. This lies between Victoria Land and Adelie Land. The main sleighing efforts of the expedition were concentrated on this area.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, interviewed by Reuter, said he considered that the Mawson party again landed from the "Aurora," and that the ship was beset with ice and was unable to take them off. If they reached their original base, they would have plenty of food for another wiuter.

LIEUT. NINNIS' DEATH.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Lieut. Ninnis of the Royal Fusiliers was a youthful giant. He was a Dulwich College boy. His friend, Dr. Mertz, the Zoologist with the expedition, was the champion ski-runner of the world.

Mr. Belgrave Ninnis, formerly Inspector-General of the Royal Navy, said he had received a cable stating that his son fell into a crevasse, and was instantly killed. He added briefly, "If I had not gone to the Arctic, he would not have gone with Dr. Mawson."

[Mr. Ninnis served in the Arctic Expedition 1875-6 under Captain Nares (afterwards Sir George Nares). Previously he had been naturalist to the Northern Territory of South Australia Surveying Expedition in 1864-6.]

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in a letter, in reply to the Marconi Company's last communication, iterates that he is not of opinion that the mpany has the right to retire from the ntract, and he will hold himself free to force all his rights upon the company.

FRANCE AND ITS ARMY.

PARIS, FEB. 26.

The Ministers of War and Finance yesterday announced the introduction of a bill, proding five hundred million francs to celerate the execution of certain military orks.

AMERICAN COTTON FIRE.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Lloyds were advised yesterday that 8,794 les of cotton had been burnt in a warehouse at Columbus, Georgia. The underriters expect a claim for £110,000.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mantua" has shipped £383,000 of gold for Bombay.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Austrian Premier, replying to a Parliamentary deputation with reference to depression in trade, said there is well-founded hope that there will be a general slackening in the tension at no distant date.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The death is announced of Earl Nelson.

[Horatio, the third Earl Nelson, who was born at Brickworth Park near Salisbury, on the 7th of August 1823, was the descendant of the great Admiral. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1845 he married Lady Mary Jane Diana Agar, the only daughter of the Earl of Normanton. He owned about 7200 acres of land in South Wiltshire. He will be succeeded by his son, Viscount Merton. He was one of the most prominent lay members of the Church of England, and a stalwart defender of her rights on all occasions.]

AERIAL SPIES.

Vessel with Big Light hovers over Portsmouth.

RELIABLE WITNESSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Considerable sensation was caused in Portsmouth last night by an airship with a powerful light, hovering in the vicinity of the Marine Barracks, after which it departed northwards. The police and other witnesses heard its machinery, and watched it manœuvring its search-light.

EXCITEMENT AT HULL.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Excitement was caused at Hull late last night by the appearance of a mysterious airship. Crowds watched its movements for an hour. Its lights were easily distinguishable. It is believed that it came from the North Sea.

The German papers point out that four Zeppelin airships are now at Johannistal, Potsdam, Frankfurt and Badenbaden, and that it would be impossible for them to reach the Yorkshire coast at the time alleged in England, without making a long flight in daylight over Germany and Holland, where they would have been observed. Moreover, there would be no reason for them to carry lights, if they were making an illicit night cruise.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

Striking Demonstration of Friendship.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Tsar, in sending President Poincare the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, writes a long letter to his "Great and good friend." He emphasises the point that the Franco-Russian Alliance is the basis of Russian foreign policy, and that constant collaboration between the Cabinets of Paris and St Petersburg is indispensable.

President Poincare replying, addresses his "Dear and great friend," and says he is deeply touched at this striking mark of friendship on the part of the Tsar.

LATER.

The French papers referring to the exchange of friendly letters between the Tsar and President Poincare, declare that the 24th February will be regarded as a great day in the annals of the Alliance. This splendid demonstration, coming at the moment when France is exposed to the threat of Germany's armaments, is especially impressive.

DANISH VISIT TO GERMANY.

Compliments at a State Banquet.

BERLIN, FEB. 26.

The King and Queen of Denmark, who are visiting Germany, were entertained at a banquet by the German Emperor and Empress last night.

The Kaiser, proposing the toast of the guests' health, said he sincerely desired and was firmly resolved to develop good relations between the two countries, and had decided to place the King "a la suite" in the German Navy.

The King of Denmark replying hoped that the relations between Denmark and Germany would develop on a firm basis of mutual trust between two kindred peoples.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLE.

Another Railway Strike Threatened.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Board of Trade has intervened in the Richardson case and is conferring with the masters and men with a view to averting the threatened railway strike.

HIGHER FREIGHTS.

Projected Agreement as to India.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The German East Africa Line announces a dividend of eight per cent. It expects better results in the future, in view of an agreement with the English lines providing for an increase in freights.

Hitherto no agreement has been arrived at with regard to the Indian trade, but every effort is being made to that end.

AVIATION IN JAPAN.

Government Encouragement by Grants.

TOKIO, FEB. 26.

In order to encourage aviation, a rescript has been issued granting pensions to amateurs and professionals injured while flying, and making grants to the families of those killed. A grant is also given to every long flight.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

MADRID, FEB. 24.

An explosion of three and half tons of powder, in order to clear a site for harbour works at Gijon, showered rocks on to a crowd of spectators, killing twenty-four, including the engineer and contractor.

THE KING'S SECRETARY.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

It is understood that Sir Charles Cust will succeed Lord Knollys as Secretary to the King.

[Sir Charles Leopold Cust, C.B. 3rd, Bt., R.N., was born at Shropshire on the 27th of Feb. 1864. He has been Equerry to the King since 1892 and was formerly a naval officer.]

MEXICAN RESOLUTION.

MEXICO, FEB. 26.

President Huerta has ordered the portraits of ex-President Diaz, which had been taken away, to be restored to public buildings.

LADY EDWINA ROBERTS.

Wonderfull Wedding at Ascot.

OFFICERS AS POSTILLIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The wedding of Edwina, daughter of Lord Roberts, and Major Lewin took place at All Saints', Ascot, to-day. Officers of Artillery acted as out-riders and postillions. A notable congregation attended the church.

Lord Roberts gave his daughter away. The presents made a wonderful display. The honeymoon will be spent in Algeria.

The crowd was the largest ever seen at Ascot except on race days.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Mrs. Pankhurst was to-day committed to the Assizes. She reserved her defence.

She was not released on bail, as she refused to give an undertaking of good conduct.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

It is positively asserted that Dr. Woodtow Wilson will appoint Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State, Mr. McAdoo to the Treasury, Mr. Burleson as Postmaster, and Mr. Daniels as Secretary for the Navy.

AGRA MURDER TRIALS.

Opening of the Case in the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEB. 26.

The trial of Lieut. Clark and Mrs. Fulham, on charges of attempted murder and the murder of Mr. E. M. Fulham, Deputy Examiner of the Military Accounts Department, Meerut, by poison, commenced this morning at the Allahabad High Court before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards, and a jury. The Court-room was full and admission was by ticket. Lieut. Clark and Mrs. Fulham were placed in two docks and were accommodated with seats.

Mr. A. R. Ryves, Government Advocate, and Mr. C. Ross Alston appeared for the Crown, Mr. A. H. C. Hamilton and Mr. R. K Sorabji defended Mrs. Fulham, while Mr. E. Allan Howard and Mr. O. M. Chiene defended Lieut. Clark.

On his Lordship taking his seat, Mr. Murray read out the charges to the accused, which were, first, that on or about the months of April, May, and June 1911, at Meerut, accused had jointly attempted to murder Mr Fulham by administering poison to him and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code; secondly, that the accused jointly did murder and, Mr. E. M. Fulham between 27th July 1911 and 11th October 1911 by administering poison in Meerut and Agra, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges.

The following jury were then empanelled:—Lieut. U. P. Colfact (Foreman), Messrs. C. J. Johnson, E. A. Hill, A. Francis, W. Head, M. Fitgerald, Babus H. C. Gangooly, Pryag Narain and K. C. Chakravarti.

Mr. Ross Alston, in opening the case for the Crown, gave a summary of the fact of the case and indicated the evidence that would be produced in support of the prosecution.

In the Agra murder case when the court rose for the day, Mr Ross Alston for the Crown had not concluded his opening address. Letters written by Mrs. Fulham to Clark. Mrs Fulham was living with her husband in Meerut. Clark also lived there and got to know Fulham in 1909 or 1910. From Meerut, Clark was transferred to Delhi and then to Agra Mr. Alston said there was no doubt Clark made love to Mrs. Fulham sometime before he was transferred to Delhi. When a search was made in her house in Agra, a box was found in her house with some four hundred letters. The letters were not only in their original envelopes, but were so methodically kept that every letter was endorsed by Clark as answered and initialled. Mrs. Fulham was wise enough in distroying all Clark's letters except one, but they had her letters to him endorsed as answered. The jury had the body of the correspondence as evidence against both the prisoners. After Clark was transferred to Delhi regular correspondence began. Mr. Alston said that the letters would show the history of a crime almost unparalleled. They will show first the inception of the thought that anything should be done to Mr. Fulham, the gradual development of the conspiracy, up to the extreme step of writing bodly that Fulham's life should be taken. Mrs. Fulham's version is that whatever was administered was not with the intention of taking life, but that he (husband) might get ill and invalided to England. She would remain behind and would then have every facility of meeting Clarke. She also said that she was under Clark's influence and that he had hypnotised her. But her letters would prove that she was not a woman who could be easily influenced. Clark said that Fulham died in consequence of an attack of paralysis after eating. He also said at another time that Fullam died of general paralysis of insane. But counsel would show it was otherwise.

STUDENTS AND UNREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The one hundredth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Bible Tract Society's house last evening when the Most Rev. Dr. Lefroy, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon, was the principal speaker. Referring to the recent unrest, he said that he doubted whether a great land had ever before passed through such a time with less actual violence. Yet the need of a steadying, deepening, and directing influence was extremely great, and where was it needed greater than among the students, to whom his heart went out profoundly as an old University student himself under incomparably happier and less difficult conditions? The students did need sympathy, friendship, and help, in the tremendous struggle of fitting in the new knowledge with the old. Surely no effort could be too great to influence and help them. No solution of the difficulty had yet been found, and it but emphasized the need of the work of this Society which was to bring the Bible within the reach of all, help them to study it, and find in it satisfaction of the deepest need.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE NAGA RISING.

Fortified Village Captured by Sepoys.

SHARP FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The *Englishman's* special correspondent at Tamlo, in the Naga Hill country, reports as follows:—

The fortified village of Chinglong was captured after an hour's fighting, with the loss of one sepoy killed. Simultaneously the tribesmen attacked the rear portion of our luggage train when in single file, three sepoys and nine coolies being killed and three sepoys and six coolies being severely wounded. The baggage and rearguard composed of the Dacca Military Police opened fire and repulsed the attack. Fighting took place early in the afternoon and the force entrenched themselves in Chinglung in the night. On the following day the enemy were encountered by watering parties and several were killed. On the morning of the 7th inst, owing to a scarcity of water and the continued panic of the coolies, the whole force vacated Chinglung and retired to Chingphoc. The loss of the enemy is estimated at between forty and fifty, and in addition to the seriously wounded coolies twenty-three were slightly wounded.

MR. TATA'S EXCAVATIONS.

Valuable Archæological Discoveries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 26.

A *communique* states that, in the beginning of the year 1912, Mr. Ratan Tata of Bombay offered to carry out at his own expense archæological excavations on sites known to the Archeological Department. The Government of India welcomed this public-spirited action as evidence of a growing interest in the archeology of India, and expressed their cordial appreciation of Mr. Tata's generous offer. After further negotiations and consultation with the Government of Bihar and Orissa, they selected the site of Pataliputra, near Patna, where King Asoka erected his palace. Quite recently preliminary excavations had led to the discovery of a pillared hall, and there was reason to hope for further extensive and valuable discoveries. The work would be conducted under the supervision of the Archeological Department, and Mr. Tata would meet the actual cost of the excavations, which would probably extend over several years.

The following, the *communique* continues, are the principal conditions of the agreement between the Government of India and Mr. Tata:—(1) That the collection of finds will be maintained intact in Bombay, or, if Mr. Tata agrees, in Patna; (2) that Mr. Tata will consider specially the case of any particular object, which local reasons may render it inconvenient or inexpedient to remove; (3) that reasonable access will be given for the scientific examination of the collection by students; (4) that the collection will eventually be bequeathed by him intact to the Government for the use and benefit of the public, and Mr. Tata's name connected with it; (4) that any duplicate, which can be spared from the main collection without any detriment to its value or interest, will be made over to Mr. Tata, to dispose of as he thinks fit. The second of such duplicates will rest with the Director-General of Archeology in India.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 26.

In the Bank of Burma case, yesterday, the Court ruled that it must be presumed that Mrs. M. Mower acted under her husband's advice and admitted her accounts. Among the documents produced by Mr. Holdsworth, whose examination was continued, was a statement, he had drawn up the shares held by the Bank on June 30th, 1911. According to his valuation these amounted to sixty lakhs Mr. Holdsworth also produced a list of advances (loans, overdrafts and bills receivable), on June 30th, 1911, together with the proportionate advances made to Mower and Co., E. S. Attia, and W. J. Cotterell. The total of the advances was Rs. 12,275,000 of which the parties named above and kindred companies were liable for Rs. 10,548,000.

The prosecution afterwards read Mr. Clifford's letter to the shareholders, sent to the press in reply to the Liquidator's report, dated February 14th, last year.

This brought the day's hearing to a close.

BARODA PRINCE'S MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 26.

H. H. Sir Bhavsingji with Maharani Nandkunverba, the young Prince and the Maharanishree of Panna will leave by this evening by mixed train for Baroda to attend the marriage ceremony of Prince Jeysingrao of Baroda.

A great fire occurred last night in Gandhi-bazar on Harris-road. More than twelve grocers' shops were totally destroyed. The surrounding shops were saved after great efforts. The loss is estimated to amount to about Rs. 50, 000.

BOMBAY HUNT.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., the Master decided to hold a by-day, and at 6-30 in the early morning, fourteen couple of hounds moved off in the direction of Little Sahar, accompanied by some twenty enthusiasts, amongst whom was noticed an old follower in Genl. Mercer, who, I understand, was a very regular attendant, some few years ago, when he was stationed here. Genl. Gorringe accompained him, and Col. Marshall with two of his officers was also noticed. It was a pity that at the moment, when one was anxious to give our distinguished visitors good sport, we should be treated to about the worst run this year. The only excuse we can give is, it was not our fault, but Providence in the shape of a bad morning from a venatic point of view.

Hounds soon proclaimed a find in the coverts, close to Little Sahar village, and dashed away over the bunds towards the Backwater; but after crossing the nullah, honnds were seen to be having some difficulty in puzzling out the line, owing to weak scent.

On reaching the Melon Ground, things improved a little and the hounds gave tongue with greater certainty and picked out the line down to the Backwater, over to the other side, up in the quarries beyond, and eventually across the road down into the paddy-fields towards the big pipe. When hounds reached the pipe itself, they obviously seemed to be at fault, and it would not be difficult to imagine that the cause was lack of scent. After a few fruitless casts back and all round, it was decided to abandon the pursuit of that one anyhow, and try up the valley amongst the undergrowthe I regret to say nothing came of it, and we all cam. home, a little disappointed at our lack of fortune.

J. C.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

Questions relating to education have received much attention of late from Government and other public bodies. H. E. the Governor has delivered a notable address as Chancellor of the University of Bombay. The Teachers' Association of this city had organized a brief sessions, at which a number of interesting papers were read, dealing with the practical side of education. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Professor Scott have discoursed on the same absorbing theme at the Students' Brotherhood; and lastly, the Government of India have issued a comprehensive resolution, aiming at the extension and improvement of education in all its grades and all its branches. The impulse given by the visit of H. M. the King has stimulated in a wonderful manner zeal for educational reform. The magnificent gift then announced for education is only the precursor of largesses on an equally liberal scale by the State, and we may now be prepared for a rapidly growing expenditure under this head. About the most grateful announcement made in the Government resolution is that number of primary schools in India will be doubled. The reproach that the Government were not alloting an adequate grant to education has been wiped away, and there is a keener recognition of its value all round on the part of the State and the people alike. It has been realized that the old system of education has not fully answered its purpose; that in some instances it has led to results which have proved unfortunate, and even disastrous. Moved by these considerations, the authorities have been busy noting the defects in teaching and curriculum, to which they ascribe the aberrations which are deplored, and devising a variety of remedies. With this object, the school and college courses are being revised, hostels are recommended, and steps are taken for the supply of efficients teachers of established character, who can exercise a wholesome influence on their pupils. The educational system has been withdrawn from its narrow groove, and is now covering a wider field. It can no longer be said that the education imparted in India is too exclusively literary and one-sided. Science has found its proper place in the curriculum. Abstract theories are enforced by practical lessons drawn from the realities of life, and vividly impressed on the mind by means of demonstrations. Cram is condemned and so is the incubus of examinations which promotes cram. It is proposed that examinations shall no longer dog the footsteps of the student at every turn, and that they shall not be the end and aim of instruction.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

It is believed that when these improvements are carried out, our educational institutions will turn out youths with their minds well-balanced, and capable of weighing and judging and verifying facts. This is the ulterior aim of education; and, in support of this view, Lord Sydenham quoted in his Convocation address, a saying of Jowett, the great master of Balliol, that "the principal test of intellectual progress is not acquisition, but the increase of the powers of the mind." To this we may add that the noblest purpose of all knowledge is the formation of character. In saying this, I am saying nothing new, but what has become a mere commonplace. Indeed, all that can be said about the aim of education has been told over and over again. We are all at one about the goal, but we may differ, and differ very widely, as to the means. Here in Bombay, the Governor's proposals about University reform have not, for instance, been universally approved. Nay, they have provoked vehement opposition, and the discussions in the Senate have not been entirely free from bitterness of feeling. But his greatest opponents cannot but admit that his Excellency, on his departure, will have left behind a glorious record of his achievements in the cause of education in Western India. His Convocation address was animated by his constant desire to raise the tone and quality of instruction. Indian opinion generally may not unite with him in his deep disappointment with the results of higher education. But he has affirmed his own conviction from time to time, that quality, not quantity and quantity alone, should be the principal aim, and in this respect there is, indeed, abundant room for improvement. His Excellency is of opinion that a study by Indians of the history of the British rule in India "would provide a needed corrective of the misconceptions which find too frequent expression, and would exercise a sobering influence on the trend of political thought;" and he commenced his discourse with a long preamble in which he traced the rise and progress of the British power in the East. Lord Sydenham observed that it was political stability, not territorial aggrandizement, that led to its expansion. The subtle distinction made between political stability and territorial greed is open to argument. But the question is purely of academical interest. We are practically concerned with the settled fact that we are under British rule, and that it has, if the balance were fairly struck, proved a blessing to India. The object of Lord Sydenham, in introducing the subject, was to inculcate upon Indian youths the value of a careful study of the period, as it would, no doubt, enable them to make a fair and correct estimate of the British rule. But the best means of gaining this object was not the omission of history from the compulsory course if the subject could, by any possibility, have been retained in it. It has been a matter of common complaint against us that we are deficient in the historical faculty, and therefore the needed corrective can best be supplied by assigning to the study of history the place in the curriculum which its importance deserves.

ALLEGED PIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Imam issued a rule on behalf of Mr. J. Chaudhuri, proprietor of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes* calling upon Manindranath Mitter and others, proprietors and publishers of *Current Indian Cases*, to show cause why they should not be restrained from pirating from the *Weekly Note* or otherwise making wrongful use of cases reported therein and from printing and publishing them pending determination of the suit filed. The suit was filed to-day for declaration of copyright of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 26.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" left yesterday for Barrackpore with the 93rd Burma Infantry on board.

BOMBAY COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER

LAST YEAR'S GOOD RECORD OF WORK.

IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS FOR COALING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at Graham's Buildings. The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., Chairman of the Chamber, presided and there were present:— The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E. (Deputy Chairman); Mr. J. Greig; Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E.; Mr. Malcolm; Mr. N. Hogg; Mr. J. J. Damala; Mr. A. H. Froom; Mr. L. Volkart (Member of the Committee); The Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott; Mr. E. L. Sale; Mr. Gubbay; Mr. H. Watkins; Mr. Ramji Das Vaishya, Honorary Secretary, Gwalior Chamber of Commerce; Mr. H. Tessmann of the firm of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co.; Mr. L. Boggiano and Mr. L. Segre of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co.; Mr. J. Liebel of Messrs. Bume and Reif; Mr. Jivandas Pitamber of Messrs. Chugondas and Co.; Mr. A. F. Sells of Messrs. Cox and Co.; Mr. J. N. Mody of Messrs. Croft Mody and Co.; Mr. W. M. Ross of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.; Dr. M. Amann of Messrs. Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ld.; Messrs. D. M. Inglis and J. E. Penrose of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ld.; Mr. Edwin Yeo of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co.; Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ld.; Mr. R. S. Gaddum of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Ld.; Mr. Henry Gannon of Messrs. Henry Gannon and Co.; Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook and E. P. Comber of Messrs. Glazebrook and Co.; Mr. William L. Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.; Mr. N. G. Hunt of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.; Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., and Messrs. W. H. Ogston and H. P. Hobblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.; Mr. W. D. Hall of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co.; Mr. J. A. Lord of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co., Ld.; Mr. D. Carmichael of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; Mr. F. Portlock of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.; Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.; Mr. E. G. Montgomery of Messrs. Owen and Okell; Mr. Maniklal Premchand of Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons; Mr. C. H. Roberts of Messrs. Prior de Saone and Co.; Mr. P. Vlasto of Messrs. Ralli Bros.; Mr. Meyer Nissim of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld.; Messrs. E. Erb and S. Hanhart of Messrs. Spinner and Co.; Mr. M. Nalluer of Messrs. Steffens and Nole, Ltd.; Mr. H. Hesling of Messrs. Steiners, Ld.; Mr. K. Semper of Messrs. Strathmann and Pass; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.; Mr. J. Muller of Messrs. Volkart Bros.; Messrs. N. N. Wadia and K. V. Powell of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld.; Mr. F. C. Foard and Mr. F. L. Wiggin of the United States Steel Products Company; Mr. W. T. Lane of the Bombay Gas Co., Ld.; Mr. J. Van Rykom of the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld.; Mr. D. Morris of the New Mofussil Co., Ld.; Mr. J. A. Brandon of the Standard Oil Co. of New York; Sir James Begbie, Kt. and Mr. R. Aitken of the Bank of Bombay; Mr. R. Kidd of the National Bank of India, Ld.; Mr. A. M. Todd of the New Zealand Insurance Co., Ld.; Mr. H. T. Gorrie of the South British Insurance Co., Ld.; Mr. H. Holmes and Mr. Tomson of Messrs. Gysi and Kleinjung, Ld.; Mr. H. E. Stanton of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co.; and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, the Secretary of the Chamber.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong in opening the proceedings said:—

The annual report of Your Committee was circulated to the members a few days ago, and has, I hope, been found interesting. It is, as usual, an excellent record of the year's work, all questions dealt with by the Committee being referred to and explained. The report has been prepared very largely from the new monthly reports, which go into much greater detail, and are, I think, a very great improvement on those we used to publish. It is very desirable that members and the public generally should be kept fully informed of what is being done, and it was for this purpose that we decided to print every month a more complete record of our proceedings.

With these few explanatory remarks, I will now proceed to deal, as briefly as I can, with the principal events of the year, but before doing so would refer for a few moments to a telegram we sent to H. E. the Viceroy on the 27th December last, giving expression to our feelings of horror and indignation at the great crime committed on the day of the State Entry into Delhi, and our deep thankfulness for His Excellency's preservation, and for the wonderful escape of Lady Hardinge. That the crime was an organised attempt to assassinate a Viceroy who has taken so much interest in the country, and done so much to further the welfare of the people committed to his care, is now admitted; and it is, I feel sure, our earnest hope that the conspiracy will be unearthed and that those who controlled and directed it, will be brought to justice along with those who actually committed the crime. The harm that is done to India by a deed of this character is so great that it is a wonder the culprits have not ere this been delivered up, for their identity or organisation cannot be unknown.

COMPANIES BILL.

The establishment of the Government of India in Delhi is now an accomplished fact, and the Imperial Legislative Council is holding its first session in the temporary buildings in the Alipore Road. There can be very little doubt that the removal to Delhi means a great deal to Western India, for in many ways—and in railway matters particularly—we have been much neglected in the past; and, this being so, I look forward with confidence, under the new conditions, to the future, feeling sure that our closer touch with the Government of India will help us in many ways, and that the views and needs of Western India will meet with due consideration when questions affecting commerce are under discussion. The most important question of this character at the moment is the Indian Companies Bill, which is framed very much on the lines of recent English Legislation. Your Committee went into this matter in great detail, and with the help of some of our legal members drew up a very full report. As I dealt with the main points of this report in a speech at Delhi a month ago, when the Bill was being referred to a Select Committee, it is hardly necessary for me to go into details on this occasion, but the measure is undoubtedly a very necessary one, and it is certainly advisable, so far as circumstance will permit, that it should follow the lines of the English Act. Here and there, however, special provisions for this country are necessary, and if later it should be found that more stringent clauses are advisable, amendments will have to be introduced. No one wishes to hamper development, but when the public are asked to subscribe to an undertaking, reasonable safeguards are necessary, and if the Bill now under discussion does not absolutely protect an investor or depositor, it secures to him, at any rate, a certain amount of protection and redress to which he is certainly entitled.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark in his remarks on this Bill foreshadowed at an early date a simple Banking Bill which I think is also necessary. Here, again, no one wishes to discourage an increase of sound banking concerns, for it is all for the good of the country that banking facilities should be increased; but when, as I fear is the case to some extent at the present time, banks foster speculation, and on insufficient capital borrow money at full rates of interest to loan out at higher rates on, of necessity in many cases, somewhat doubtful security, I feel that the business of a bank and its constitution needs some definition, and that shareholders, depositors, and others are entitled to such reasonable protection as the Legislature is able to give. The few restrictions that will, I understand, be suggested, will not hamper sound banking in any way, and, in so far as they give added confidence to our financial institutions which draw their funds from the general public, the Bill will be for the benefit of the country as a whole.

As regards other matters affecting our trade, I would draw special attention to a speech by Lord Crewe at Cheltenham, a few weeks ago on the general question of Tariff Reform in its application to India, and would commend his closely reasoned arguments to the attention of those who are really interested in this important question. The trade returns for Great Britain for the past year are again a record, a wonderful increase in fact, on the figures for 1911, and as the country is extremely prosperous and has increased its foreign trade in ten years by 48 per cent., I, for one, cannot but rejoice at the crumbling away of schemes of Tariff Reform, Colonial Preference, and so forth, which would check imports, and so, of necessity, exports, decrease shipping, and throw additional burdens on the people generally for the benefit of the few. The struggle perhaps is not quite over, but everything seems to point to these questions being allowed to drop more or less into the background, and I am glad that this is so.

PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

As regards the dislocation of British and Indian trade in the Persian Gulf, we called the attention of Government to this question early in the year, and have been hoping ever since for improvement, but, excepting perhaps a fractional increase of trade on the route from Bunder Abbas to Kerman, the position from the south appears to be as bad as ever and Russian goods from the north are getting into our districts around Yezd and Kerman. As trade once lost is very difficult to regain, I would again draw the special attention of the Government of India to this matter, for a British and Indian trade of 4 1-2 millions sterling annually—mainly imports, which, however, is only about half the Russian trade—is worth preserving, even although money would have to be spent rather freely for a time to keep the trade routes open. Perhaps, however, the best solution of the question would be short railways inland from the coast, from Bunder Abbas as a port to Lar on the west, and Kerman on the north, with the object later of a connection to Yezd. Also from Bushire via Firozabad, and not across the mountains to Shiraz a very important trade centre, and from Mohommerah, at the head of the gulf on the river, to Khoramabad in the north, which would open up a populous district. This latter line is now under consideration and I hope will soon be constructed. I understand that all these lines are practicable, and from a trade point of view they would surely be better for us in the first instance than a long trunk line right across the country. I can only hope that this matter will be kept well to the front, for the position at present is deplorable, and, if trade cannot conveniently be protected by troops, railways would seem to be a necessity.

RAILWAY NEEDS.

The Indian railway problem has been very much in evidence during the year, and questions affecting the welfare of Bombay have frequently been under consideration. It is a very serious matter for a large commercial port when railway facilities are indequate, and such, undoubtedly, has been the case so far as Bombay is concerned during the past year. The pressure was felt very early in the season, and many complaints were made by members and others. Your Committee called at once that railway facilities were together insufficient for a country with a rapidly growing trade, and that unless money was spent very freely for several years there was likely to be a continuance of complaints for a very long time. Conditions differed, no doubt, in various parts of India, but what we felt was wrong on this side was insufficient facilities for moving and handling the traffic, not so much a shortage of wagons and rolling-stock as the need of larger station yards, more sidings and crossings, and the doubling of lines in various directions. We pointed this out to the Government of India on several occasions, and, by cable, drew the attention of the deputation from the East India Section of the London Chamber to Lord Crewe, to our view of the situation, so that no mistake might be made as to our requirements. We have, I am glad to say, at the head of the G. I. P. Railway, an Agent who thoroughly understands the position as regards his line, and means to get the money necessary to bring it up to a complete state of efficiency at no very distant date, and when he told me, as he did a short time ago, that he was likely to get all he could spend this year, I realised that this could not be a small sum—the amount apparently is two and half crores—for there are great works now in progress along the line and the position as regards traffic must, I imagine, be improving a little almost every day. The pity is, of course that our troubles of last season were not foreseen but in saying this I do not mean that those in charge of the G. I. P. Railway were not fully aware of its deficiencies and of the difficulties that would certainly arise when big crops had to be moved. The strong pressure of public opinion and of members suffering grievous losses and much inconvenience were needed, however, to convince those who manage the Government finances—and I am not at all sure even yet that they are fully convinced—that ample funds are needed, and quickly to relieve a position which has become very acute and extremely annoying. The protest of the Chambers undoubtedly have done much good, but we in Bombay are not by any means satisfied as yet, for there is no guarantee that sufficient money will be forthcoming in the years to come, and until we have an assurance of this character, so that Railways can work to a comprehensive programme, we shall always feel that the position is unsatisfactory, and may again, at any time, become acute. As to how the additional funds are to be raised, is not perhaps, when the question is gone into in detail, an easy matter to decide; but raised in some way they must be, not only for the improvement and extension of existing lines, but for new construction which is badly needed in many directions. It is at the present time of the very greatest importance to Bombay that our railways should not only be thoroughly equipped, but that extensions should be taking place by feeders, connecting lines, and the shortening of distances at various points. We have keen competition to face at other ports, and, in some ways, are not as well situated as we might be for the trade of Northern India—the Muttra to Aligarh connection, amongst other things, being one of the obvious and much-needed extension denied to us. To provide facilities for trade we have undertaken great works, and now that they are nearing completion, we have to reply on the railway to bring us the traffic that we shall be able to handle. The Alexandra Dock will be opened early next year as, in a few months, the grain depot at Mazagon, Sewri will be connected with the Prince's and Victoria Docks. We are at the commencement of the fruition of our great schemes and in two years or less there must be a very great change in business methods in Bombay, a great cheapening in the cost of handling, with dock and railway facilities far in excess of anything we have had in the past. It will be some time, of course, before the whole scheme is in working order, but when, in a few years, the cotton trade is removed from Colaba to the new reclamation we shall have a perfect system of rail connections which ought to attract much trade to our port. I admit we are spending immense sums on these improvements, but am confident that we are justified in this and that once the new schemes are in working order our trade will expand beyond our expectations. The finances of our Port Trust will bear, I hope, the strain of the next few years without any material advance in rates which might be highly prejudicial, and in saying this I would again record my strong dissent to the suggestion that has been made that, by a transit duty, the export trade in raw cotton should contribute for a number of years to local improvements in the city. A proposal of this character is not only wrong in principle but it deprives the Port Trust of a possible source of revenue in case more money should ere long be needed; and as all charges connected with the Port, including extensions and improvements must be borne by the trade, no one particular article should be singled out, for indeed

any article at all, for taxation for local improvements which will benefit the city as a whole and property owners in particular.

FINANCE QUESTION.

The financial question has also been very much in evidence during the year, and to those who are interested in India Office methods and the complexities which surround this and other kindred questions, the series of letters in the "Times" a few months ago will have been very instructive. The agitation which has followed has cleared the air to some extent by throwing light on questions which are very complicated and can be regarded from various points of view. I would not venture, even if I could, to lay down the law on the subject, but must admit having been much struck by a recent speech of Sir Edward Holden, the Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, on the gold question as affecting India and other commercial countries. In noting the fact that the popularity of the sovereign as currency is greatly on the increase in India, Sir Edward calls attention to the very large amount of gold in relation to the total output now absorbed by this country, the greater part of which is hoarded, or at, any rate, not available for trade purposes, and is not attracted out of the country by stringency elsewhere. If India continues to absorb annually, as is quite possible, 20 to 25 millions of gold, and to hoard or put aside the greater part of it, the available supply for the necessary needs of other gold-using countries, with many of whom we trade largely, will be greatly curtailed, and this aspect of the question needs the most serious consideration. For this and other reasons I welcome the appointment of a Royal Commission, on which, however, India must be effectively represented. An enquiry of this kind, no doubt, means delay, but I can only hope the report will be issued as quickly as possible, for this is a business matter which needs settlement at a very early date.

And this brings me to a question which has forced itself on the attention of local interests in a practical form during the past few weeks. I allude to the management of the cash balances in India and the effect produced on the money market and rates of interest. There have been bitter complaints from the cotton market about the rates of interest for finance accommodation since the present season began, and statistics show that the 8 per cent. Bank rate came into force much earlier than for some years past. This unusual stringency in the money market has synchronized with altogether exceptional accumulations of cash in the Government treasuries and it is difficult to acquit the Government treasury arrangements of responsibility for the unusual pressure in the market. At the end of each month, beginning with October last, the Government cash balance have been respectively 6 1-4, 8 1-12, 7 1-4 and 9 1-2 crores greater than the balances held on the corresponding dates of the previous year, and at the end of January the total held was the very large sum of Rs. 24 3-4 crores. It is of course impossible to take off the market such immense sums without producing a very great effect on the usual supplies of money. It would not perhaps be right to blame the Treasury alone for the conditions prevailing. Other factors have contributed to the present exceptional state of affairs. For example, the war in Europe has had far-reaching effects on the finance and trade of the whole world, not excepting India. Then we have to deplore the look-up in opium, which has had disastrous effects on local finance, which, we hope, may prove to be temporary. But when every allowance is made for all other causes it seems impossible to exempt Government from the charge of being largely and mainly responsible for the existing situation in the money market. So far, as I understand, the position the Government of India are bound down to an out-of-date system which places the whole of the surplus cash balances at the disposal of the Secretary of State for his Council Bill drawings, and that system admits of no account being taken of any unusual circumstances affecting the Indian money market, nor of the unusual size of the balances themselves and the effect they must have on interest rates. On the Continent of Europe, as a result of the war, we hear of the public hoarding money for safety with most serious consequences to the finance of the countries concerned. In India, as a result of confinement to an old-time system, we find Government hoarding money with serious consequences to an important branch of trade, and indeed to all Indian trade. In former years, when the management of the treasury balances have been under discussion, Government have insisted that they endeavoured to relieve pressure in the money market by making their balances available through sales of Council Bills. But it is abundantly clear from the events of the past year that by holding up, apart from the market, vast collections of money so that the Secretary of State may be able to sell bills, the money market is first subjected to severe pressure, that is to say the Treasury creates the stringency which it professes to be anxious to relieve by Council drafts. The Secretary of State has sold bills and transfers during the financial year now current, for, roughly, the same amount as we sold for the corresponding period last year, but, as I have already stated, the Treasury balances are nevertheless some nine and a half crores greater than a year ago. If what I hear say to merchants and dealers, on Government in effect do, "We are placing every rupee we can find at the disposal of the Secretary of State, so that he can sell drafts and thus relieve the pressure for money," while by the process of placing funds at the disposal of the Secretary of State, Government are really increasing their accumulations of cash at the expense of the market. During the month of January alone, while the bank rate was at 8 per cent. the Treasury balances increased by over three crores. Some critics say the banking system is at fault; but what banking system can bear the removal from the market of such great sums in solid cash as we find in the Treasury vaults at present? I think you will agree with me that the loud complaints heard from the cotton trade are fully justified, and until the question of the system is threshed out by the coming Commission, it is to be hoped that Government will see their way to grant some relaxation of the rigid system now in force, even if only temporarily, by placing a portion of their overflowing balances at the disposal of trade, which has quite enough to contend with in the circumstances arising out of the war in Europe and the opium position in China, without being compelled to contend also with a manufactured and unnatural condition of stringency in the money market.

Another turn to the Treasury screw was given last week when the amount of Council drafts to be offered this week was cut down from 100 to 80 lakhs. Whatever reason promoted that movement, it cannot have been out of consideration for those trade interests in India, which are already complaining bitterly of the tight money market.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

A question which has just been engaging the attention of your Committee is the Public Services Commission, which has been taking evidence on the other side of India and in Burma. In our answers to the questions submitted to us, we have said very decidedly that, in our opinion, the administration of this country must always be mainly British, and that any weakening in this respect will be prejudicial to the agricultural and labouring classes and to the country generally. It is of the greatest importance commercially and financially that there should be perfect confidence in the administration, and that those appointed should be men of education and intelligence, with an English training and with powers of administration; a tendency in any other direction will check the flow of capital to this country at a time when so very much is needed. There is little use, and, in fact, it is most detrimental when money is required, discussing questions of government and administration from sentimental points of view, for capital is nervous and will not, unless at high rates of interest, seek investment in countries in which there is not reasonable confidence. We are convinced that a good English training is needed by those who are called upon to administer the affairs of this country, and we are consequently averse to simultaneous examinations or any methods of recruitment of this character.

And now, gentlemen, I have finished. Before closing, however, I would refer for a moment to the approaching departure of our Governor, Lord Sydenham, who has never spared himself during his 5 1-2 years in Bombay and he will remain in our memories as the hardest working Governor, Bombay has ever had—at any rate in my time, and I can go back 28 years. Lord Sydenham has fully earned a long rest and change, and we can wish him in all sincerity a pleasant voyage home and a successful career in the House of Lords, where his knowledge and advice on Indian questions will always be of the greatest value.

To the outgoing Committee, with whom I have spent a very pleasant year, I tender my most cordial thanks, as also to the Secretary and staff of the Chamber, for the good work they have done during the twelve months.

RETIRING DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Marshall Reid seconding the resolution said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Be fore making a few remarks on the subject of railways and currency, I wish to ask you to join with me in offering our hearty congratulations to our Chairman, on the honour of Knighthood which Government have been pleased to bestow on him. The rendering of public services and the devotion of energy and time to matters outside one's personal interests must form the highest claim a non-official can have on the gratitude of Government and one's fellow citizens. I am sure you will agree with me that among the many who have administered the affairs of this Chamber in our time, Sir Charles Armstrong stands pre-eminent in these respects. Those of you who have not served on the committee have probably little idea of the work laid upon the Chairman, not only in dealing with the numerous subjects on the weekly agenda papers during office hours, but in close study of many of the more important and intricate questions at home. Sir Charles Armstrong, in filling the office of Chairman with such conspicuous ability and success for no less than six years, has placed us and the whole mercantile community under a deep debt of gratitude. We, therefore, especially appreciate Government's recognition of his great services and most sincerely congratulate him on his recent honour.

Much of your committee's time has been occupied with railway matters; and especially with railway administration and finance, as affecting the ability of the railways to fulfil their obligations towards the trade of the country. We think our efforts have borne some fruit, and larger sums have been allotted to railways for the coming year. But we have no guarantee that things will not again be allowed to slide, and that we may not, a few years hence, find that trade has again exceeded the power of the railways to deal with it. We therefore feel that no real progress can be made until the position is fully realised at headquarters, and definite steps taken to place railway matters, and especially Railway Finance, on to a more satisfactory and more permanent footing. The Railway Board is usually selected as the body responsible for any shortcoming in railway matters, whether they be large financial questions or merely traffic details. This is perhaps not unnatural, as the Board represents Government control in these matters; and what I wish now to ask you to consider, is whether the difficulties and delays that exist are properly attributable to the officers of the Railway Board, rather than to the conditions under which they are working. Mr. Robertson in 1903 gave his view very decidedly, that the head of the Government Railway Department should be an expert railwayman, with a seat in the Viceroy's Council. The Mackay Commission, five years later, gave their opinion against this, chiefly because the railway expert would have much of his time taken up with extraneous matters. But at the same time they recommended that he should have direct access to the Viceroy at stated times, and should not have his independent action interfered with in certain respects. Both therefore insisted on the necessity of direct dealings between the railway expert and the highest authority. But whereas the Mackay Commission were prepared to deprive this direct influence of much of its force, by letting railways remain under the control of another department, Mr. Robertson complained that "The highly technical railway department of the Government of India alone has placed at its head a non-expert officer."

REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL.

That was in the days of Public Works representation, but the remarks seem to have equal or even greater force as applied to modern conditions, when the Member of Council is even less expert than the Public Works officer, and may have little or no knowledge of India. If the railway expert cannot be entirely relieved of extraneous matters while in Council, and must spend some of his time in discussions concerning other questions, surely the soundest method by which to reduce his responsibilities would be by relieving his department of the less important duties at its tail, rather than by depriving him of opportunities of using his ability at the top, where it is of infinitely greater importance. Much, I know, has been done to give greater power and discretion to Boards of Directors and their agents, as compared with 10 years ago; but they are still subject to restrictions which strike business men as being rather absurd, when one considers that these company officials have attained their positions of great power and trust, owing to the ability they have shown in their profession, larger grants for capital expenditure might reasonably be accompanied by wider powers of sanction to those who have the spending of the money. I will give you a few figures to show why railway interests seem to deserve special and direct representation in the Council. In 1898, the investments of Government in railway were about £180 millions sterling and yielded 4·63 per cent. interest; the open mileage being 15,694. In 1902, they were £220 millions—yielded 4,88 per cent., and the mileage was 20,714. In 1912, they were over £300 millions—yielded 5·28 per cent. and the mileage was 25,176. The annual fresh expenditure has been for some time in the neighbourhood of 8 or 9 millions, and for 1913-14 is, we hope, to be 12 1-2 milions sterling. I hardly think I shall have to say much to convince you that the official who is charged with the guardianship of this magnificent asset and investments—the very security of which depends on its progress—should be permitted every opportunity of presenting his case to the highest powers, and of calling for the assistance and support of his colleagues in finding means to develop it. I am not going to attempt the difficult task of suggesting how railways are to find at least some of their funds apart from the general revenues of the country: but the fact that over £60 millions sterling of gold have been imported into India during the last 3 years seems to indicate that there is a large source of supply in this country, if it could only be tapped: and I cannot think of any public security which would appeal more to the native mind, than the very tangible one of the railways.

SPECIAL CURRENCY RESERVE.

In dealing with the subject of currency, I think it is the duty of our Chamber of Commerce to take every opportunity of calling on Government to carry out the all-important recommendation of the Fowler Commission, to keep all the profits on Rupee coinage in gold in a Special Reserve. The soundness of the Commission's recommendations in so far as they have been carried out has beenamply proved by extraordinary success which has attended them—and there is no doubt that if the other recommendations had been adopted, Commission's opinions would have been still further confirmed. With regard to the Gold Standard Reserve, this Chamber has declined to accept as sound, any measures short of those advocated by the Commission. With less than £2 millions sterling in gold, and in cash in England, and £4 millions in Rupees (at 15 to the £) there is a balance of 15-16 millions sterling invested contrary to the poinciples laid down. Had the recommendations of the Commission been carried out, the amount of gold required could have been quitely obtained without disturbing outside interests, and the currency position secured as regards all issues of Rupees during the last 13 years. I hope his Chamber will not cease to press on Government the necessity of taking advantage of every favourable opportunity of putting the Gold Reserveon to its proper basis. From the manner in which India's demand for gold is frequently referred to, one might be led to believe that India was engaged in a lonspiracy to take more than its fair share of the gold of the world. by means which were not fair. But it is a simple fact that India sak for gold only, because she cannot help it. And as she never will be able to help it, as long as she has a gold standard, and a surplus of exports over imports, it is well that the facts should be faced and accented. The nett imports of gold into India during the 8 years endiug with 31st March, 1909, averaged less than £6 millions sterling per annum. During the years 1910 and 1911 combined, they were £38 millions nett, and during 1912 over 27 millions—an average of over £20 millions for the 3 years. Now these £60 odd millions represent merely the balance of exports over imports, paid for in accordance with the contracts between buyes and sellers. If India had realised that her buying power was going to be so vast during these 3 years, she might have been tempted to take her surplus in the form of increased imports of commodities, as she has done with extraordinary regularity in former years, But having underestimated her buying powers, or fulfilled her appetite for commodities, she has merely asked her debtors to pay their indebtedness in gold, as they had contracted to do. It is difficult to imagine on what grounds India's debtors could claim to be freed from this obligation, when we consider that the obligation has been incurred in the everyday business of exchange and barter.

GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

If we were draining gold from the West by borrowing to develop schemes—sound or unsound—in the Indian Empire there might be some justification for the unwillingness of the West to part with its gold, but the published returns for 1912 show that during that year, India and Ceylon received only £ 3 3-4 millions, out of a total of £210 millions, supplied by the United Kingdom for investment at home and abroad. I think, therefore, we have a right to ask those, who feel uneasy at the situation, to leave India alone to recover her just gold debts in gold, and to look elsewhere for the remedy. I see that high authorities anticipate an even greater demand from India for gold during 1913. I do not know how this conclusion has been arrived at, but I think our own expectation is rather the othrr way as imports of commodities have been contracted for on a large scale, and the winter rains have not been so favourable as usual. Should ouranticipations prove correct othe gold interest may have their close attention diverted from India, and Government may have an opportunity of doing something towards improving the position of the Gold Standard Reserve. The large cash balances held by Government in London and India have been the subject of much comment during the past year I would only say in this connection that if Government feel bound in view of certain contingencies, to retain larger balances than seem justified under ordinary circumstances, surely the very last use they should make of them is the creation of artifical exchange in the money markets, such as we are now experiencing. I was glad to learn that any new Commission which may be appointed will not be mainly concerned with criticising the finding of the Fowler Commission as is suggested in some quarters but in the words of the Premier, will investigate:—"The use of balances, the maintenance of the Standard of Currency, and particularly as to how far we were dealing fairly as between India and the United Kingdom, in the manntr in which we employed the surplus revenue." Of the conditions under which the people hoard, and the extent to which they do so, it is difficult to speak with any confidence, as hoarding is so widespread, and is, in its very nature, secret. But signs are not wanting that the money of the people is being attracted by Swadeshi and Co-operative Banks, and more will be attracted, when the Banking legislation which is now contemplated, ensures investors of more security than they can now rely on.

NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in supporting the adoption of the annual report, which has been placed before you this afternoon. In doing so, I would like to avail myself of the opportunity of congratulating the Chairman on the honour which has been recently conferred upon him, and which he so well deserves.

In alluding to the events of the past years, the Chairman has referred to the dastardly attempt on H. E. the Viceroy's life, on the occasion of the State Entry into Delhi. The preservation of Their Excellencies lives on that occasion is a matter for which we must be deeply thankful, and we trust that the action of H. E. the Viceroy, in instructing Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, as Senior Member of the Council, to hold the Inquiry, will show that, come what may, the British "Sirkar" is not to be shaken from its high purpose. The crime is greatly to be deplored, especially at the present time when so much is being done for India, as it naturally tends to put back the clock of legitimate aspirations and advancement in India.

The Chairman has referred to the new Indian Companies Act—an Act which is eminently sound, and which meets with general approval. The special clauses dealing with the audit of accounts are much to be commended, and will, it is hoped, prove a great safeguard to the public.

RAILWAYS.

With the approaching completion of the New Alexandra Docks, the question of adequate railway facilities is of pressing and vital importance to us. A liberal grant has been made this year, but I agree with Sir Cecil Graham of the Bengal Chamber that what we require is not a yearly grant, but a definite and ample programme for a term of years, which will provide not only extension on lines where the congestion has been most pronounced, but also additional traffic facilities to meet the increasing requirements of trade.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.

Considerable attention has recently been drawn during the past year to the various questions of Indian Currency and Finance. The whole field in all its aspects was covered by the very able articles which appeared in the "Times" early in November. Though these were admittedly written from an Indian standpoint, they represented the feeling of uneasiness and apprehension that prevails owing to the systematic secrecy that attends the whole working of Government of India Finance. Numerous questions have been continually put in the House of Commons, and though one regrets the Party element, which has now and again crept into these, one welcomes the responses elicited from the India Office, which have done a great deal to clear up a position which has hitherto been shrouded in mystery and veiled in misunderstanding. I cordially agree with the Chairman in supporting the suggestion recently made by that eminent banker Sir Edward Holden, that the Secretary of State should summon a fresh Commission to reconsider the whole position, "de novo" before a gold coin is struck or any other development carried out. Reference is being continually made to the recommendations of the Fowler Commission of 1898; but times have changed since then and many developments have taken place, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Government of India are agreed that the whole position requires a thorough investigation and that these later developments are to form the subject of inquiry by an expert body. I certainly hope that Indian interests will be adequately and effectively represented on that body.

SWOLLEN CASH BALANCES IN LONDON.

The question which I think is of the greatest importance is that of the accumulation of large cash balance in London, due to the sale of Council drafts considerably in excess of the Secretary of State's actual requirements. It is very desirable that a definition of the Government of India's policy on this point should be made at as early a date as possible. I therefore ask that the following question be put forward at an early meeting of the Supreme Council subsequent to the Budget Debate:—"Is it true that there is a new policy of maintaining Treasury balances in London beyond the actual requirements for the purpose of a working balance? If so, what is the reason? Council Drafts were initiated for the purpose of putting the Secretary of State in funds to meet Home charges every year. The present system, whereby the amount budgetted for is so largely exceeded, leads to a feeling of uncertainty and apprehension. During the present fiscal year, the cash balance in London at one time (last March) amounted to no less than £ 18 millions. Questions were very naturally raised as to why they should amount to such an exceptional sum. I do not, for a moment, credit the statement, which has appeared in several newspapers, that the India Office is deliberately subordinating the interests of India to those of the London money Market; nor am I in sympathy with the virulence of the language with which the action of the India Office has been assailed. As Lord Curzon said in the House of Lords last November, "It was language which, by its own violence, defeated itself."

I will not enter the discussion relating to the rate of interest obtained on loans made by the India Office. We all know the difference that exists in the rate between Short Term Loans, the date of maturity of which is settled to suit the lender, not the borrower, and Fixed Term Loans. What I do press for, and what I hope this Chamber will press for, is a clear definition of policy. What is the Government's policy as regards Councils? Do they intend to sell Councils to any unlimited extent? And if so, for what purpose? I think it is generally agreed, and it is a view, which I understand this Chamber has recently endorsed, that the Government of India requires a working balance of some 6 millions to meet expenditure in the slack months. It may be fairly contended that anything in excess of this sum points to overtaxation of this country.

Questions have been raised regarding the Limitation of Councils, on the grounds that trade can look after itself, and that the Council Bill system was not introduced for the purpose of keeping down the rate of exchange. That, in substance, is true; but there is no doubt that the Secretary of State can materially assist trade by adjusting Councils to suit trade requirements, and he has openly stated that his object in selling Council drafts beyond his requirements has been in order to meet the demands of Trade. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to find Councils cut down this week, when money is so tight here. The Chairman in his speech has aptly remarked that "The Treasury creates the stringency, which it professes to relieve by Council Drafts, and he has very rightly pointed out that, though the Treasury balances are actually greater than they were a year ago, money is very tight. What use, therefore, are these greater balances to trade? I personally think that the Secretary of State should offer the whole amount budgetted for his requirements at the beginning of the fiscal year, and that any excess amounts should be placed in the hands of the Presidency Banks, who should be permitted to advance to the Exchange Banks, and other approved borrowers on the deposit of Government Paper, with a safe margin. This would have the effect of keeping money easy in India, and, at the same time, enable the Government of India to earn a good return on their surplus money. Government Paper is always easily realisable, and I think a step of the kind would tend to materially increase the popularity of our premier security here.

I am of the opinion that the management of these Surplus Funds as well as that of the Paper Currency should be placed in the hands of a State Bank. As late Sir Clinton Dawkins put forward this suggestion in 1901. His scheme was that there should be a large Central Bank of India with branches possessing large local autonomy, formed by the three Presidency Banks, and that this Bank might, under certain conditions, have access to London. Such a Bank would have, as the Bank of England has and as the Presidency Banks have, the custody to a large extent of the public balances. Sir Clinton Dawkins went on to say that, in putting forward such a suggestion, he did not for a moment contemplate introducting State competition. His idea was practically to form a Bank similar to the Bank of England. The position of the India Office as regards loans, as Mr. Baker on behalf of the Under-Secretary of State, explained in the House of Commons on the 14th of January, was similar as between a Bank and its customers. These loans, on the part of the India Office, have been subjected to considerable questions. If a Bank were instituted, such as I propose, it would deal with these in its ordinary routine, making advances to approved borrowers, to railways, and effecting the purchase of silver, etc. Turning now to the

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was with great satisfaction that we learnt that the Secretary of State had accepted the recommendations made by the Government of India that the entire profits from the coinage of rupees would be devoted to building up the Gold Standard Reserve, until the sterling branch of that reserve had reached a sum of 25 millions and that the actual amount to be held in liquid gold should be 5 millions. This constitutes a very great step in advance, and is especially welcome, seeing that hitherto the accepted standard has been one of 25 millions for the sterling branches of the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve combined, which, as I had the honour to point out to this Chamber at the annual meeting a year ago, already amounted to £31,000,000 on 31st December 1911, though little or nothing had been added from profits-from coinage, owing to the fact that no fresh coinage had been required. One, therefore, was afraid that, when actual coinage did take place, the profits might be diverted for other purposes. However, this fear is now set at rest, and the Gold Standard Reserve is on a satisfatory basis. I should, however like to see it further increased, and I would ask on what principle the limit has been fixed at £25,000,000.

It must be remembered that the Government of India have declared that they will support Exchange by selling Gold Bills on London, at the gold export point (13 29-32) and that this constitutes a further liability on the Gold Standard Reserve. The Reserve stood at £20,974,505 at 31st December 1912. With the present heavy coinage of silver and the profits accruing therefrom, which may be estimated at about 42 per cent., we may look forward, I think, with assurance to the realisation at no distant date of the present programme.

STERLING SECURITIES.

There are three points regarding the Gold Standard Reserve which require our special attention. The first point is the amount held in Sterling Securities. As you are, no doubt, aware, gentlemen, according to the valuation made on the 16th of October last, the selling prices of the securities held in the Gold Standard Reserve showed a depreciation of slightly over £1 million as compared with their original cost. Against this loss there was a gain of some £3 millions in interest and dividends, so that it is claimed that there has been a balance of profit from investing the reserve, as against holding it in gold of some two millions. This, of course, is admitted. At the same time, owing to the loss in depreciation, the actual return on the investments has been reduced by no less than 33 per cent. I do not think that Government should invest the public funds in securities liable to fluctuation, but only in those having a terminable maturity, either Indian or British, known in the London Market as "floaters." These are always easily realisable and are the best security in the world.

LIQUID GOLD.

The second matter to which I would draw your attention is the amount to be held in liquid gold, viz. £ 5 millions. I am of the opinion that we should urge Government to increase this amount to at least 10 millions. The day will come when gold reserves will be needed, and I do not think interest on this should be thought of. Any interest lost is really an insurance premium paid for the safety which such a liquid reserve gives. It is a prudent thing to be ready to meet a crisis, should it arise. The recent action of the Reichs Bank and the important statement made by the President, Herr Havenstein, with regard to increasing that Bank's liquid gold reserves, is a case in point.

As regards the location of this Liquid Gold Reserve, I am of the opinion that the bulk of it should be held in London. My reasons for thinking so are because in the first place if any really serious international crisis were to arise, India's gold would be best placed in London, the capital of the Empire, to help the Empire in its time of need and in the second place, if, owing to famine or other reasons, actual gold is at any time urgently required in India, it can be shipped out in three weeks' time.

SILVER BRANCH OF GOLD RESERVE.

The third point to which I would draw your attention is the policy of holding a portion of the Gold Reserve in rupees, the Silver Branch of the Reserve as it is called which, at the 31st December 1912, amounted to 3 3-4 millions. The late Sir Edward Law, the author of the Reserve, denounced this. I consider it fundamentally wrong in principle and I cannot see any valid reason why any portion of the Gold Standard Reserve should be so held. The function of the Gold Standard Reserve is to maintain the gold value of the rupee, and I maintain that there should be no Silver Branch in the Gold Standard Reserve. Money held for the purpose is already held in the Currency Reserve.

INVESTMENT OF PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The next matter I would deal with is that of the Investment of the Paper Currency Reserve in England. This amounts to 400 lakhs. In August 1905, 200 lakhs were invested, partly in Consols and partly in Exchequer Bonds. Since August 1908, the whole of this amount has been held in Consols. A further sum of 200 lakhs was invested in Consols in 1911. The loss in depreciation on the total sum at the end of November amounted to £320,000. The investment made in 1911 is surprising, and I think we should like to know why that investment was made. If it is considered that the Indian Government is a part of the whole, then it may be considered desirable that this department, if I may so name, India, should support the premier security. At the same time, it would surely have been a sounder policy from an Indian point of view to have invested in 1911, in Exchequer Bonds, which are easily reliasable and on which the yield for 17 1-2 years is assured, and on which there is no risk of ultimate depreciation. Consols, on the other hand, due to the general insecurity felt and to the fact that money can be better employed have been steadily falling since 1910. They are no longer easily realisable, so that, I think, before they fall further and further depreciate the Currency Reserve, a change should be made to Exchequer Bonds; and I hope Sir Chas. Armstrong, as our representative in the Supreme Council, will press this point.

SILVER PURCHASES.

I now turn to the question of the Silver Purchases, concerning as they do the currency of this country. I do not wish to associate myself, or this Chamber with the discussions that have taken place, except to express regret that so serious a misunderstanding should have arisen in this matter between the India Office and their financial advisers, the Bank of England. Six millions sterling of silver have now been bought, and Government of India, so we hear, are still buying. It is certainly to be hoped that there will be no set-back to the prosperity of this country, otherwise we may find ourselves with a redundant currency. I notice on Feb. 7, Mr. Harold Baker (for the Under-Secretary of State for India), stated in the House of Commons that, from the experience of the last 19 years, India "needs nearly 559 lakhs a year" say 560 lakhs, amounting to 21 million ounces. This being the case, would it not be better to adopt the policy of monthly purchases such as exists in the United States, instead of making such colossal purchases at one time, as on this occasion and as in 1906-7 when no less than 150 million ounces were bought. Of course we all realise here in India that the demand for new rupees depends on the export trade, which in turns hangs on the monsoon, a risk which the United States has not to face. I think a policy of the kind would, however, be beneficial, as the silver required would be purchased in regular instalments and there would be no risk of the Silver Market being upset or being cornered against Government.

GOLD COINAGE.

Turning from silver to gold, the question of a Gold Coinage is one that can, I think, conveniently stand over in the meantime, until the appointment of a Royal Commission. This, no doubt, means a delay of some two years or so, but in the meantime the circulation of sovereigns is rapidly gaining ground throughout the country. The establishment of a gold mint and gold coinage would permanently link up the silver currency to gold, and would be a source of strength to the Curreney Reserve, which, owing to the increasing circulation, requires a steady supply of gold behind it. As regards the absorption of gold, there is now undoubtedly less hoarding in India than used to be the case, due, no doubt, to some extent to the spread of education and contact with Western methods. More and more Indian capital is being put into industrial concerns, and the steady increase in bank deposits is especially noticeable. As regards the denomination of the gold coin, I am strongly in favour that we should urge for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint, and the issue of the British sovereign, because I consider that this will tend to keep gold coinage liquid, and render it available for export in times of pressure, when the balance of trade goes against India.

EMPIRE CONGRESS.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I should like to say a few words regarding the Congress of the Chambers of the Empire, which was held in London last June, and at which I had the honour to represent this Chamber. The majority of the questions were outside our scope. The question of Preferential Treatment was perhaps the most important question. This elicited a considerable amount of enthusiasm and patriotism, from the Canadian Chambers especially, and was carried amidst applause. Eighty-seven Chambers voting in favour of the Resolution whilst 7 voted against. Thirty-three Chambers did not vote, amongst which were Bengal Chamber and ourselves. As regards the Declaration of London, both the Bengal Chamber and this Chamber voted in favour of the Resolution put forward by the Melbourne Chamber, to the effect that "this Congress hopes that British statesmanship and diplomacy may yet succeed in obtaining such modifications in the Declaration as may render it more acceptable." I opposed the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the question of the Excise Duty, and expressed the opinion of this Chamber as given in the annual report for 1911. The question eventually was rejected before reaching the voting stage. It was a great privilege to have been present at the Congress, and to have had the opportunity of meeting so many representatives from the Great Dominions of the Empire, whose eloquence and love for the mother-country were conspicuous in all questions of Imperial significance. The Congress was held under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, who was ably assisted by Sir Algernon Firth, Mr. Charleton and Mr. Stanley Machin. To the British Imperial Council of Commerce and to the gentlemen I have named, the delegates of the various Chambers owed a great debt of gratitude for the excellence of the arrangements, and for the lavish hospitality, which was much appreciated.

COALING DOCKS.

Mr N. N. Wadia said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—At the outset I join with the other members in congratulating our Chairman, Sir Charles Armstrong, on the well-deserved honour that has been conferred on him during the year and wish him a long life to enjoy it. He has richly deserved it if for nothing else than the strenuous work he has done for our Chamber.

Last year at the annual general meeting I drew attention to the absence of facilities in Bombay for the unloading of coal brought by steamers. As I pointed out then the method of discharging coal from steamers into boats and then boats to Bunder, from Bunder into carts for transference to Mills, jaithas or stacks was very primitive and expensive, and was not creditable to a go-ahead commercial city like Bombay. I then requested the Committee of the Chamber to take up the matter and to urge the Port Trust to build proper coal docks. They would then be able to give better facilities to steamers discharging coal and thus cause less wastage and expense to importers and mills in its conveyance. I do not know what our Committee has done in this matter and I should like to be enlightened. At the annual inspection of the Port Trust Works a plan was shown at the Ballard Pier for a proposed island jetty for coal near Cross Island, served by a single line of rails carried on piers from the Prince's Dock sidings. I do not think this can be called an adequate substitute for a coal dock. It would not facilitate the handling of coal, nor the labour to be taken aboard ship fo discharching, nor would it obviate the primitive method which now exist for discharge into boats to be landed at either the Prince's Dock or Coal Bunder. I, therefore, again urge our Committee not to be satisfied with this half measure but to insist on a proper coal dock for discharge of coal in Bombay, which is so essential and necessary to the city.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

One other point that I would like to touch upon has reference to the speech made by Mr. W. L. Graham at the meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce held at the Guildhall, London, in June last, on a proposal by Mr. S. M. Johnson of Cawnpore with reference to abolishing the Excise Duty of 3 1-2 levied on cotton goods proced by the Indian mills. I do not know, Sir, whether authority was given to him by our Committee to express the opinion that he did on behalf of this Chamber. But, Sir, as is well known to most of the members, opinion in this Chamber is very much divided, and to my knowledge many of the members do not share the views expressed by Mr. Graham on behalf of this Chamber. Perhaps, therefore, it would be better if the Committee in the coming year will take early steps, by calling a special meeting, to ascertain the views of the members, before they proceed to express an opinion again publicly. Our Chamber no longer represents, as it used to do in years gone by, importers solely of piece-good from Lancashire. Our Chamber comprises not only importers of piece-goods from Lancashire but firms dealing in all sorts of Indian produce, comprising those who are interested in Banking, Commerce and the Import and Export trades of this important city. Therefore it is not fitting that our Chamber should express an opinion which is the opinion of a section only of its members. You are doubtless aware that there has been a great deal written in English and Indian papers on this subject, and it must be remembered that it is now causing in India a great measure of discontent. The main reason for this discontent is the expressed opinion in some quarters that Indian trade and Indian finances are not regulated according to the needs of India alone, but according to the dictates of the influential interests and members in the House of Commons. You will remember, gentlemen, a long discussion that took place two years ago in the Imperial Council on the motion of the Hon Mr. Dadabhoy, on this matter, when the non-official members, with the one exception of our representative, solidly voted for the abolition of this Excise Duty. The main ground of contention is that, if such countervailing duties are not levied in any country in the world or in any British colony, why should they exist in this country? Canada, a British colony, has an increasing cotton industry. To my knowledge it has placed further larger orders during last year with Lancashire Machinists for extending this industry; why should not Lancashire ask Canada to have a countervailing Excise Duty on cotton goods produced by its mills to countervail the import duty levied on imported goods from Lancashire? If Lancashire cannot dictate to Canada, how is it that she was able to impose upon India this countervailing duty? It was against the wish of the Government of India, as expressed in the famous speech of Sir James Westland. He made it clear that it was a "duly instructed decision of Her Majesty's Government." Therefore, just because India is a dependency and has no voice in the Mother of Parliaments, Lancashire, by their 60 members in the House of Commons, was able to carry through the imposition of this countervailing Excise Duty.

Secondly:—If this Excise Duty were necessary in the name of Free Trade, to countervail the import duty, I should like to know why cotton goods were the only manufactures which had to pay this duty? Are there no other manufactures or products that should not be required to pay Excise duty to countervail import duty levied on similar importations?

Thirdly:—Mr. Graham quoted an extract from a letter written by you, Sir, to him, in which he expressed your personal opinion, "that grey goods made in India do, and materially will, interfere with the sale of the imported goods from Lancashire." I ask you, Sir, and Mr. Graham, whether they at present interfere or not? This is a question of fact and can very soon be determined. Whether grey goods made by the Indian mills compete with grey goods imported from Lancashire? Remember the condition imposed by her Majesty's government, as stated by Sir James Westland in the Imperial Council:—"To deprive it of a protective character by imposing an equivalent duty upon similar goods manufactured in India to the extent to which these enter into direct competition with the goods imported from the United Kingdom." That condition was definite and clear, and after nearly seventeen years of the existence of this duty, a mere personal opinion must not be allowed to carry any weight. Lancashire importers must prove by stating quality and quantity, by facts and figures, what goods are in such direct competition, and what proportion they bear to the whole imports from the United Kingdom. They must also state the quantity of exactly similar goods produced in India which enter into direct competition with imported goods. Mr. Graham in his speech said "There was no doubt about it." I therefore, conclude he is ready with his facts and figures to prove the general statement which he made. The figures of total exports given by Messrs. G. Robinson & Co., Manchester, for the last four years prove that exports to India of cotton have increased enormously and, therefore, these figures do not bear out your and his opinion. Our Chamber, writing to Government of India under date 20th January 1896, said:—"In reality Lancashire has a practical monopoly in yarns down to 30s. and goods made from same, supplying a little in a rapidly diminishing ratio down to 26s., while Indian manufacturers in like manner enjoy the monopoly up to 20s., and operate to an insignificant extent up to 24s." This opinion of our Chamber proves that there was then no direct competition, and I think it can hardly be proved that any exists at the present day. I request Mr. Graham to study that letter of our Chamber and the conclusions this Chamber arrived at in paragraphs 29, 30 and 31.

Fourthly:—Gentlemen, Mr. Graham stated at the conference in London that the Excise Duty was imposed for revenue purposes. Perhaps Mr. Graham will quote any extracts from speeches made in the Imperial Council debates of 1894 to 1896 to this effect. It was made clear by Sir James Westland that this Excise Duty was levied by Government of India owing to the "duly instructed decision of Her Majesty's Government" to countervail the import duty which was necessary to be levied for revenue purposes.

IMPORT DUTIES ON MILL STORES.

Again, the Indian Millowners have to pay import duties on all stores and materials required for the process of their manufactures, except a few sizing ingredients which are exempted. This is in addition to the Excise Duty they pay. Is this justice? I well remember reading the petition from the Glasgow dyers to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in 1894, when import duties were levied on yarn and cloth and Exise Duty on yarn only, pointing out that Glasgow dyers were then in unfair competition with the Bombay dyers in this respect, that the duty on their imported coloured yarn was levied on the value of their dyed yarn while the Indian dyeworks paid on the grey yarn value only. What is the position to-day? Dyed yarn is being imported into Bombay and Rangoon free of all duties, while the Indian dyeworks are required to pay import duty on all colours and dyeing materials which they import for the process of dyeing, amounting to a good sum yearly. I ask Mr. Graham if this, in his opinion, is justice. In this instance, Glasgow dyers gain an advantage over their Bombay competitors both in the Indian and Burman markets.

Now another fact which very few persons are aware of is that this Excise Duty works out at about 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. yearly on the block cost value of loom sheds, if loom sheds were separate from the Mills as they exist in Lancashire. Can Mr. Graham point me out any other industry in the world which is required to pay a duty of 8 to 10 per cent. on the cost value of buildings and machinery every year? This subject has attracted a great deal of attention in England lately, notably by the speech made by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Geo. Wyndham in the House of Commons on the 30th July 1912 on the Indian Budget, and by the pronouncements of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Bonar Law in his speeches at Oldham and Aston-under-Lyne, and also in a speech made by the Hon'ble The Earl of Crewe at

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 25. BOMBAY, FEB. 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consol'...	74 5-8	1-16	
3 do. R ntes...	56 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	90	un	chg 1
do. do. Gov. Securities...	33 3-8		1-8
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 15-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-8		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	60 2-1		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·26	un	chgd
do. on do. at Berlin	20·47 2-3		1-4
do. do. do. New York.	40·7 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
rest day-to-day Loans... ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans... ...	4 3-4	un	chgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Tranfers on Madras Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 16,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	... 6·60 — 01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·35 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·52	6·52	6·52	6·51
—02	—02	—01	—01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·49	6·46	6·37	
—01	—01	—01	
Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb. 1914.	
6·22	6·15	6·10	
—01	—01	—02	

New York 11 a.m., March 12·05 May. 11·90.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·07 May. 11·92.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·07 May 12·10

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 21,000
" Receipts at " last year...	.....
" Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton ...	...12·50unchgd

a Futures—Month of Mar. 12·25+23.
a Futures—Month of May 12·05+18.
a Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 2-8 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	... 12·24+18
Futures month of May.	... 12·21+18
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady. Liverpool, Feb. 25.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings	—Very quiet.
Tone Cloths	Market firm.
Weft American "54"	... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C	... 10 3-8
Twist "32" B	... 10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 13 10
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 5-8
Twist "36" B	... 11
Twist "42"	... 12 1-4
Twist American "60"	... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs	... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	... 3 1 1-4
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 2 2 1-4
" Shirtings 32-25 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500	... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	... ... 6 3-4
Buyers or Sellers	... ... Sellers
months	...Mar.-Apr.
Water Twist American 20s.	10 1-2 pence.
" " 40s.	11 1-2 "
Mule " " 40s.	11 1-8 "
" " 50s.	13 "
" " 60s.	15 1-8 "
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2 "
" " " 50s.	17 "
" " " 60s.	18 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	...40 7-1unchgd
Do. Months	... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	...39 7-8unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Value.	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	... Unchanged
Do Months	... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	... 53 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... 54 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.— Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...48 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.— Dunkirk—Sellers.	

Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	... 48 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	.....
Do. Months—	... Apr.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done Sellers—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	43 1-8—1-8
Do. Months—	Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	...£6 19 6—0 1 0
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Value—Easier.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... ...12 5-8+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ...	4 0 1-4 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Quiet but steady.	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £ 64— 3-4
Copper Braziers	... £79 —1-2
Yellow Metal	... £ 7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 14 Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags). 13 0 3-4unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very steady. Not much doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12s 9+1 1-2d
Do Months of Shipments— Mar.-Apr.—Sellers

Tone—Firm. Little demand.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 11 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
12 0 3-4+1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Opened easier. Closed quiet.

M A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 unchgd
Months of Shipments..... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 7 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Mar.—Value
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 × 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 11 1-2—June—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11—June—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1 1-2—June—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 3—June—Value
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
6 cases Rs. 15 Bundles Rs	15,000	Muscat	Comptoir National
6 Packages Rs	30,000	Bahrein	National Bank
	12,000	Linga	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th Feb, 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	74	67,330
B. B. and C. I. Rally	16	18,823

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb. 1913	7 p.c
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. "	8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market continues steady.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	...200
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	94 14 0
1st Settlement	... "	94 14 0
2nd "	... "	95 0 0

BULLIONS.—

Bar Silver in London yesterday was 1-8 down for ready at 27 15-16 and 1-8 down for delivery in two months at 28 1-8.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	23 15 6
Australian "	... "	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready ...	... "	76 4 0
1st Settlement	... "	76 4 0
2nd Settlement	... "	71 6 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready ...	... "	85 10 0
1st Settlement	... "	85 10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	80 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS,—

The advance in the American market had no effect on the local market owing to receipts into Bombay being higher than expected and Japan as well as Europe shippers being out of the market. The tendency of the market is downward, but private advice from Liverpool are bullish. Owing to small enquiry prices of ready cotton and forward delivery are slowly declining stocks are accumulating and holders are showing considerable anxiety to part with some of their holding.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 331	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	" 322	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	" 327	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 324	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	" 320-1	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	" 318	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	" 311	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	" 291	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	" 284	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 275	"
Sawginned Dharwar	" 326	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER,—

Opening Tone ...	... Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 25,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·59	6·59	6·59
+07	+07	+07
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August
6·58	6·55	6·52
+07	+07	+06
Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·43	6·27	6 20
+03	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easy.
We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 1 0 B.T.
Apl-May	... "	8 13 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 12 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May ...	... "	9 1 6 B.T.

SINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	58 10 0
Mimbara	"	60 2 0
Black Kutni	"	49 0 0
Red Khandwa	"	54 12 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
April-May ... Rs. 13 3 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	37 14 0
Forward	... Rs.	85 10 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady
We quote.—

Bold ...	... Rs.	52 0 0
Small ...	... "	48 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady

We quote :—

White Fesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 10 0
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5 9 0

Paisley Jam Sandwich

is something to be eaten and remembered when made with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

It is very light and wholesome, the cost is trifling, and it is so easy to bake. The recipe is in every tin.

SHARES

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,675
Bank of India	...	65 C. D.
Eastern Bank	...	10 1-2
Indian Specie	...	69 X D

PRESS.

New Mofussil	...	855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		185 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		177
Bombay S N Ordy	..	255

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	585

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	23,123 bales.
Wheat	...	...	23,383 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	12,772 "
Rapeseed	...	...	1,874 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	18,227 "
Poppyseed	..	...	16 "
Groundnuts	..	...	7,703 "
Castorseed	...	...	25,090 "
Rice	...	...	4,689 "
Myrabollams	...	...	4,493 "
Cottonseed	...	...	31,751 "
Mowrassed	...	...	nil
Gram	...	...	6,057 "
Joowar	...	...	1,711 "
Maize	...	...	15 "
Barley	...	...	1,371 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... ... Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands	G. O. C. Liverpool
Liverpool—	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb-Mar....	6·52	6·57
Mar-Apl. ..	6·52	6 57
Apl.-May ...	6·52	6·57
May-June...	6·51	6·56
June-July...	6·49	6·54
July-Aug....	6·46	6·51
Aug.-Sept...	6·37	6·42
Sept-Oct....	6·22	6·27
Oct.-Nov....	6·15	6·20

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·25in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is low, the deficiency ranging from 11. deg. F. to 19deg. F during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Karachi and damper at Ajmere and Jaipur. Temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is low.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the southern and the extreme eastern districts. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the extreme northern districts of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and in the northern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the submontane districts of the Punjab; over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless. A cold wave is spreading over northern India and temperature is now in moderate to considerable defect in the region lying to the west of a line joining Ratnagiri and Allahabad.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time), 26th February, 1913, was 30·039 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

Secretary of State and Government.

A white paper reproduces the correspondence of last year between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the proposal to establish a mint for gold coinage in India. The scheme suggested by the Government of India, it is pointed out, in a despatch dated May 16, 1912, that it involves neither the raising of a loan nor the purchase of an ounce of gold, nor the coining of a single sovereign except from bullion that is voluntarily brought to the mint for the purpose. It does not involve the forcing of gold into circulation or the withdrawal of silver from circulation, or the disturbance of the ordinary course of our recognised and established currency procedure.

Neither, in proposing to open a gold mint is it our intention to induce thereby an increased flow of gold to India. Indeed were that our purpose we recognise that it would certainly fail. The gold which we receive in India, comes to us in settlement of our credits abroad. Its amount can be increased only by an increase in the volume of India's exports or by a decrease in the volume of India's imports other than gold, and the currents of trade are not affected by the establishment of a mint. The people may, and we believe they will, use the sovereign more extensively as a medium of exchange, but the aggregate inflow of gold will, so far as we can see, remain unaffected.

We may say at once that we do not claim that the coinage of gold in India will be a panacea for all our currency bills. Indeed, we do not imagine that its influence will be greatly felt at first; but such a measure will mark a step along the path which has been authoritatively accepted as the line on which our currency policy must develop, and in time it will be of great assistance in maintaining the stability of our currency system.

This policy we venture to think, will be materially assisted by the change in the habits of the people which we have already mentioned. In particular the awakening interest in banking which is perceptible in many parts of the country, the growth of the co-operative movement, and the increase of commercial openings for local capital, give promise that the hoarding habit will decline. As gold ornaments and bullion come out of hoards, some portion of them, at least, will find their way to the mint—If there is a mint open to receive them—and in this way it will be possible to add to the stock of sovereigns in the country. Even if the process be regarded as little more than hall-marking the people's gold for them, it will accustom the people to the idea that their savings are as easily converted into gold coin as into rupees or currency notes, and will help to dissipate the notion that the sovereign is a forcing apart from every-day business. But we think besides that the process will be more than exchanges, it would be some time before they could establish a definite and unquestioned position, whereas the sovereign has already an immediate and universal currency. For the present, therefore, we hold that the gold coin to be minted in India ought to be the sovereign, which is the most powerful coin in the world, and has been happily described by a distinguished Indian publicist as "the cement of the Empire."

Our proposal for a gold coinage has behind it the overwhelming support of Indian public opinion, the leaders of which are ready and anxious to extend the everyday use of the common coin of the Empire, and are unable to understand why India should be denied the same minting facilities as have been given to Australia and Canada. The time also, as we have said, is opportune. We trust, therefore, that Your Lordship will accept our proposal in principle, and that on the submission of the necessary plans and estimates, you will be able to convince Their Lordships of the Treasury and the authorities of the Royal Mint, of our readiness both to accept all necessary technical requirements and to grant all reasonable facilities for inspecting and testing the work of minting and refining. We need hardly say that we are determined to take all possible measures to insure that the British sovereign coined in India should in no way be inferior to that coined elsewhere. We do not submit any proposals for coining half-sovereigns, experience having shown that this coin is not popular in India. Further, any present step to promote its circulation might conflict with the future possibility, should it be considered advisable of introducing some other small coin, such as a ten-rupee piece, which would be more in accord with Indian sentiment.

THE TREASURY REPLY.

The India Office having referred the above despatch to the Treasury received the following reply, dated 8th August, 1912 :—

In view of the correspondence which passed in 1899-1901, my Lords do not propose to discuss the general reasons for and against the proposal for establishing a mint for the coinage of sovereigns in India and (subject to proper safeguards) are prepared to co-operate in giving effect to the proposal which the Government of India have decided to put forward for reasons of which they are the judges.

The first and most important point on which a decision is needed, is, therefore, the question of the control to be exercised by the Royal Mint over the coinage of sovereigns in India. The proposal which the Marquess of Crewe puts forward is that a branch of the Royal Mint should be established at Bombay, in connection with the existing mint, and that that part of the staff which is engaged on gold coinage should be subject to the control of the Royal Mint in respect of all purposes connected with such gold coinage, but should be at the disposal of the Government of India for the purposes of such other duties as are now carried on under the orders of that Government.

My Lords regret that they are quite unable to agree to any scheme involving divided control. In their opinion it is essential that the control should be undivided whether the staff be engaged upon gold or upon other coinage work, and as is admitted in the letter under reply, the control over the gold coining staff must necessarily be that of the Royal Mint.

This being so, the only alternatives open to discussion appear to my Lords to be those mentioned in the penultimate paragraph of the letter from this Department of the 9th July, 1901, (No. 10,489-01). Either (i) a branch mint must be established at Bombay or elsewhere solely for the coinage of gold under the supervision of the Master of the Mint and of this Department, as in the case of the three branch mints in Australia—a scheme which, if Their Lordships' anticipations as to the volume of work to be done are correct, involves the maintenance at the expense of the Indian Government throughout the year of a building and a highly-paid staff for work which will not occupy more than (say) one-third or one-fourth of the year. Or, alternatively (ii) the control of the whole of the existing mint at Bombay, must be taken over by the Government of this country, and the precedent of the Ottawa Branch Mint adopted, under which His Majesty's Government undertake, at the expense of the Local Government, the responsibility for an establishment producing not only British gold coins, but also and in overwhelmingly greater proportions, local subsidiary coins which are not legal tender outside the country where the branch mint is situate.

In 1901, my Lords were not prepared to regard this alternative as a practical solution of the problem, but since that date they have had the experience of the establishment and satisfactory working of the Ottawa Mint on these lines, and, if the Government of India is prepared to fall in with the arrangements, my Lords are now disposed to think that it is the best and indeed the only practical methods of securing the necessary control by the Royal Mint, and at the same time providing the mint to be established in India with sufficient work to occupy it throughout the year.

Should the Marquess of Crewe be able to agree in principle to this scheme, my Lords would suggest that the next step should be the despatch to Bombay of an experienced official from the Royal Mint in London, to consider on the spot, in consultation with the officials of the Bombay Mint, what alterations and additions would be needed for the purpose of gold coinage.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE SUMS UP.

The correspondence closes with the following letter from Lord Crewe to the Government of India, dated the 18th October, 1912 :—

In your letter of the 16th of May, No. 110, you submitted proposals for the coinage of sovereigns at Bombay. The chief result that you anticipate from this measure is that it would attract to the Mint bullion now held in India, which, since the issue of your Notification No. 6,908, dated 11th December, 1906, has not been received there. You hold the opinion, which seems clearly correct, that it would not be likely to increase the importation of gold into India.

The conclusion that I reached after considering your letter was that, having regard first to the ease with which holders of gold bullion in India can, as a rule, exchange it for currency, whether sovereigns, notes, or rupees, if they wish to do so, and, secondly to the probability that the gold imported into India, is so imported, because it is preferred in that form rather than in that of coin, the adoption of your proposal would not be likely to have any considerable effect of the kind that you anticipate, but that the experiment is worth trying if it can be done at a moderate expense, or on a self-supporting basis. It was necessary for me to communciate with the Treasury on the subject since under the English and Indian Coinage Acts, sovereigns are not legal tender in India or England, unless coined at a branch Mint established under a proclamation issued by His Majesty with the advice of the Privy Council. I accordingly placed before the Treasury proposals intended to enable the proposed measure to be carried out economically.

From the enclosed correspondonce you will see that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are unable to accept my proposal. They offer two alternatives, (1) that a branch Mint be established at Bombay soley for coinage of gold under the supervision of the Royal Mint and His Majesty's Treasury; (2) that the control of the whole of the existing Mint at Bombay, be taken over by His Majesty's Government, who would accept at the expense of India, the responsibility for an establishment producing not only British gold coin, but also coins for circulation in India that is silver and nickel.

The former alternative would involve the maintenance at Indian expense of a separate building and highly paid staff for work which might occupy only a small part of the year. The second would involve the placing under control of the Treasury of some part at any rate of your silver coinage operations as well as the coinage of sovereigns. I doubt whether either alternative will commend itself to Your Excellency's Government.

If both are dismissed it will remain to consider whether it is desirable to produce at one of the Indian Mints a separate Indian gold coin of the denomination of, say, Rs. 10; this course would be inexpensive and would avoid the intervention of the British authorities in your general coinage operations. There is also some reason to expect that a gold coin of the denomination suggested would satisfy such currency-requirements as are not met by the present facilities for obtaining sovereigns, rupees and notes. I am prepared, if you so desire to sanction the issue of such a coin, subject to the settlement of such details as the design, the charge for seignorage, and the expenditure to be incurred on buildings, plant and additional staff.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows :—

Saturday 1st March 4 p. m., Wednesday 5th March 7 a. m., Saturday 8th March 4 p. m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

70. Meetings Regimental Committee.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Headquarters after evening parade on Thursday next.

Business :—To arrange dates etc. for the Inter-Company and Carter Cup Competition.

67. Parades.—Squad Drills, Rifle exercises and Musketry Instruction.—Parades will be held on Thursday in the Town Hall Compound at 7 p. m. Commencing on Thursday, 27th February.

Dress :—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

Hamilton Shield Competition.—This competition will be held on Saturday, 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p. m.

Details can be seen at Headquarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. H. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th Feb., 1913.

152. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

153. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 2nd proximo. Entries for Matches No. 1 and 2 (200 and 300 yards) must reach adjutant's Office by 3 p. m. on Saturday 1st proximo. (Entrance fee nil.)

Programme will be issued when received from Press.

Detail :

Saturday 1st March.—Cadet marching competition (Match 13) and Blaney Challenge Cup (Match 16).

Sunday 2nd March.—Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield (Match 15).

Monday 3rd March.—Match 1,200 Yards and Cadet matches Nos. 8 and 9 (Cadets by train leaving Victoria Terminus 8-5 a. m.

Tuesday 4th March.—Match No. 2, 300 yards and Match No. 12 Tennent Memorial Markswan Challenge Cup.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Annual Rifle Meeting Event No. 21 open to all Comers will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday 6th March 1913 on 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Ranges commencing 7-30 a. m. Distance 700 yards Shots 8, last seven to count Target and Scoring—I V R A. Entrance fee As. 8 post entries.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 25th February to 6 a.m. on the 26th February :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	5	5
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		85

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

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30 Varieties — All Delicious

Economical. Made in a Minute

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

By Royal Appointment

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BABIES THRIVE PERFECTLY

if you add a little Albulactin to their diluted cow's milk.

It is really wonderful what a difference Albulactin makes to bottle-fed babies! Just get one bottle and see for yourself.

Except human milk, there is nothing else so good for babies—so highly nourishing and easily digestible—as a mixture of Albulactin with diluted animal milk, such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk, goat's milk, etc.

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache (Ipswich) states : "Baby is doing very well on Albulactin."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches (Russel House, N. Wales) writes : "My baby is thriving upon Albulactin, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes : "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

Lady Stamer (Bolton Hall, Salop) writes : "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Indian Medical Gazette says : "Albulactin comes to make infant feeding a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation."

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK.

Albulactin is sold by all Chemists and in all Bazaars. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby : His Food and Health," giving full information on these subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and remedial properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
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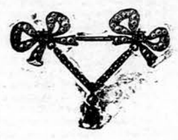
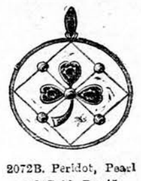

2903 Pearls and Olivion Rs. 52.

2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 141.

2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold, Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.

2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold, Rs. 45.
NOTE.—All prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.
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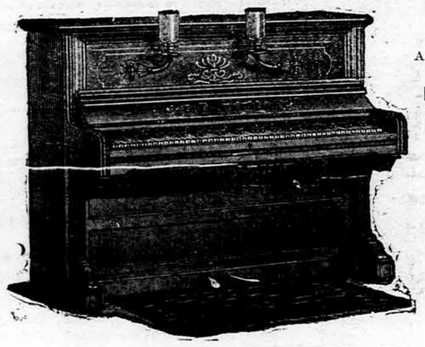
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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.